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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Counter Cases to be Presented at Geneva Today.

France Extolled and Germany Prayed For by the Pope.

Attempt to Throw a Train off the Track in Spain.

Burning of the Church of St. Thomas, in Madrid.

A Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire in Ayer, Mass.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Both Cases to be Presented Today in Geneva—Opinion of Our Counsel as to the Effect.

LONDON, April 14.—The London *Observer* says Lord TENTERDEN and Hon. CALEB CUSHING will present the counter cases of their respective Governments at Geneva to-morrow. The sitting of the Board will be very brief. Messrs. CUSHING, DAVIS and EVARTS, counsel for the American Government, will prolong their stay in Paris until June. They are of opinion that the Board of Arbitration is bound to adjudicate the *Alabama* claims after the delivery of the counter cases, even should one of the litigants withdraw.

GENEVA, April 14.—The British and American gentlemen connected with the Tribunal of Arbitration have arrived here, and the presentation of the counter cases will take place to-morrow.

THE PAPACY.

An Audience by the Pope—He Praises France and Prays for Germany.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope, on Friday, gave audience to many citizens of Rome and 400 persons from foreign parts. His Holiness gave his benediction successively to all the countries represented by the visitors, particularly to Ireland, Poland, Holland and the United States of America. He praised France, and counseled forbearance and gentleness toward some too intolerant Frenchmen. He prayed for Germany, subjugated as she was by an Anti-Catholic spirit; and Austria, he said, greatly needed the prayers of the faithful.

SPAIN.

Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track on the Madrid and Saragossa Railroad—Disturbances Threatened in Barcelona—A Church Destroyed by Fire.

MADRID, April 14.—An attempt was made last night to throw the fast train on the Madrid and Saragossa Railway off the track near Siguenza. Obstructions had been placed upon the road which could not have been seen in the night. They were fortunately discovered and removed before the train reached Siguenza. The news of this atrocious attempt causes great indignation here. An immediate investigation has been ordered.

Dispatches from the Captain-General of Catalonia say disturbances are feared in Barcelona. CASTELL'S band, 600 strong, is in the vicinity. A plan is on foot for twenty of the band to enter the city and set fire to some buildings, so that in the confusion all their companions can pass in and gain possession of the city. Proofs of the plot are in the hands of the authorities. A detachment of troops has been sent out to find CASTELL'S band. The origin of the present disorders is attributed to the Internationalists, supported by the Carlists and Republicans.

The Minister of War has ordered the suspension of all military furloughs and the immediate return of officers to their posts.

The Church of St. Thomas was destroyed by fire last night. Several persons were injured by falling walls and timber. The King, Marshal SERRANO, and the city authorities were on the spot, and used every effort to save the church. The flames were stayed barely in time to prevent an extensive conflagration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of Miss Nellie Grant in Liverpool—Honors to John Bright.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Miss NELLIE GRANT, the daughter of President GRANT, arrived here yesterday, and was received by Mr. DUDLEY, the American Consul. Miss GRANT proceeds to London on Monday. The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster has been offered to JOHN BRIGHT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Post-office, Masonic, and Other Halls, Unitarian Church, and Many Stores and Dwellings Burned in Ayer, Mass.—Loss $200,000.

AYER, Mass., April 14.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in a building owned by SAMUEL REED, and destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Main-street, between the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, and the Lowell freight depot. The property destroyed includes the Post-office, Harlow & Steward's grocery, the lumber shed of Phelps & Wood, with a lot of lumber, W. H. H. Hind's dentistry, C. G. Wood's meat market, Masonic Hall, C. W. Mason's dry and fancy goods stores, W. Wright & Son's furniture-store, Jenkins' variety-store and dwelling-house, J. & J. F. Boynton's store and dwelling-house, L. B. Tuttle's furniture-store, Mrs. Nutting's millinery-store and dwelling-house, Lufkin's fish market, C. A. Lawton's paint-shop, Union Hall building, H. C. Sherwin's grocery, Levi Sherwin's cloak and fancy-goods store, J. C. Tenny's boot, shoe and clothing store, Page's block, G. C. Brack's apothecary, Fernald's boot and shoe store, J. W. Stuart's grocery and dry-goods store and dwelling-house, E. A. Markham's apothecary and jewelry store, Wheeler, Brown & Co.'s grocery, dry-goods and hardware store, Bruce & Chard's piano and organ depot, (stock mostly saved,) E. M. Hagg's tailor-shop, A. D. Simmons' dry and fancy-goods store, J. D. Brown's dentistry, the Unitarian Church, brick school-house on Washington-street, engine-house, and Oddfellows' and Grand Army Hall; John Spaulding, Jr.'s law-office. The occupants of the Cushing-house burned were Wm. Gates, A. F. Colburn, Levi Sherwin, George Day, George Champney, T. Hand, A. Page, (two dwellings and barn,) Stephen Barrett, Samuel Dickinson, Andrew Welch, Harvey A. Woods, W. Sawyer, H. H. Bliss, J. E. Fletcher, and two dwellings, three shops and boarding-house of A. Peabody. All the business portion of the place is destroyed, not a grocery or dry-goods store remaining. Loss estimated at $150,000 to $200,000. The insurance are, in the Fitchburg Mutual, $24,230; Central Mutual of Worcester, $5,160; H. G. Currier's agency of Fitchburg, $9,000; S. C. Parks' agency of Worcester, $9,700. Help was sent for to Fitchburg, Worcester and Lowell, a number of horse carriages arrived from both places. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Damage to the Ship Transgressor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14.—The fire on board the ship *Transgressor* was extinguished on Saturday night. The ship itself is only slightly damaged, but the cargo, excepting 100 bales, is damaged by fire and water. A steam-pump is at work today on the ship, and she will be free of water by 12 o'clock to-night.

The Chicago and St. Louis Struggle at Omaha.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 14.—It is reported and generally believed in railroad circles here, that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad has violated its compact with the other Iowa roads by giving through tickets and checking baggage through to Omaha for the Union Pacific, or virtually transferring with the Union Pacific at Omaha. This breach of faith is severely criticised.

THE SOREHEAD CONVENTION.

A Preliminary Meeting of Germans Resolute in a Disastrous Failure—McClure to Head a Delegation from Philadelphia—Preparations for the Reception of Delegates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—An attempt was made in this city, last night, to show that the sorehead movement is strong with the people as well as with some discontented politicians, but it resulted in a disastrous failure. A mass-meeting of Germans was called to secure a proper representation of the German element in the Sorehead Convention, but the attendance was so meagre that the *Commercial* plaintively says: "The meeting was not so large as might have been expected from the interest the Germans are supposed to take in the new movement." Those present felt dispirited, and a motion to appoint thirty delegates to the Reform and Reunion National Convention, (which is the sorehead side-show,) was strenuously opposed because so few were present; but it was finally carried and delegates appointed. Among them are several prominent Germans who have been Republicans and Democrats by turns, and neither long. Material was so scarce that seven of these thirty had to be appointed the Committee to make arrangements for the reception of CARL SCHURZ, who is to be made the most of.

It having been denied that Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania, is coming here on the occasion of the Convention, it can be authoritatively announced that he is endeavoring to secure quarters for a delegation of one hundred from Philadelphia. He has telegraphed today to one of the leading hotels for public parlor, private parlor and sleeping-rooms for his followers, but as yet has not secured them. From the fact that he desires such extensive accommodations for consultation, and is to be attended by so many of his henchmen, it is surmised that he comes in the interest of the Davis-Curtin combination, of which information has been sent from Washington. As yet, however, there is nothing definite as to his designs, which have been so well masked that on Wednesday last he was consulting with the delegates to the Republican Convention at Harrisburg, and it was asserted, by those who are supposed to know his intentions, that he was not coming here at all.

Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of delegates, who are expected to come in large numbers. All the rooms in nearly all the leading hotels are engaged from the 27th inst., and one large hotel has been taken entire by the St. Louis delegation. There is as yet, however, no indication that the crowds of men calling themselves delegates, who are expected here, are to be other than the personal retainers of the chief soreheads in New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and some few other of the principal cities. E. C.

Gen. Logan's Position Clearly Defined—"Spontaneous" Ovations to Greeley Ordered—The Bargain with the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There is positively no truth in the frequently-telegraphed report from this city as to Senator LOGAN'S sympathy with the Cincinnati movement. He does not take rose-colored views of the political situation, but he proposes to make his best fight for the nominees at Philadelphia. Everybody who knows Gen. LOGAN'S style of fighting knows what kind of a fight that will be. He meets regularly with the Congressional Executive Committee, and since his colleague has got the Presidential fever so bad as to take much of his time from the public business, Gen. LOGAN takes almost exclusive charge of the interest of his State in Congress.

One of the principal features of the Cincinnati Convention has been permanently disclosed by its indiscreet movers. It is an arrangement for a series of spontaneous receptions to be given Hon. HORACE GREELEY, as an to make his progress from New-York to Cincinnati a sort of triumphal procession. The route will be through Pennsylvania, and the places of halt have been selected with a view to crowds, hurrahs and bonfires. It is all to be "spontaneous," of course.

There is good authority for the statement that before BELMONT acted on his call for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee he had been assured by Messrs. PENDLETON and HENDRICKS that if the Cincinnati Convention could be induced to nominate Judge DAVIS, they could guarantee the delivery of the Democracy of the West on such a bargain. As to the Vice-Presidency they preferred a Democrat, of course; but if the Cincinnati malcontents insisted on a Republican, then CURTIS or GERRIT SMITH would answer.

The Democratic Congressmen Consulting.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Democratic members of Congress are consulting among themselves regarding their political course in view of the Cincinnati Convention. Some of them freely express their willingness to vote for the nominee of that Convention, provided the demonstration there shall give promise of success, and the platform be of such a character that they can indorse it; they say they want only the enunciation of a few general principles. Some of the Anti-Administration Republicans have been privately exchanging views with them in order to arrange the basis of a coalition. It is generally agreed, however, by the Democrats that their course will be governed by the National Democratic Convention, whether it shall agree to support the Cincinnati nominee or make a nomination of its own.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

Non-Committal Testimony of the "Ancient Mariner"—His Collusion With Dana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The old sea-dog, Ex-Secretary WELLES, who was examined by the Robeson Investigation Committee last night, gave a graphic account of certain affairs during his administration which could well go into a *Galaxy* article. When he was questioned about points and facts important to the investigation he had forgotten, and could only refer the Committee to the records of the Department, which he seemed to be fearful he would contradict if he made any positive statements. He claimed, because he considered the Secor claims closed, they could not be reopened by his successor, but stoutly held that if he became his own successor, which he did, there would be no impropriety in reopening such a case. He then confessed to having been in collusion with DANA in getting up the latter's infamous libels. The development of this fact was very reluctantly brought out under Mr. ROBESON'S sharp questioning, and Mr. WELLES got very mad as he forced self-humiliation.

Gov. BLAIR has returned, and wants to produce some witnesses to-morrow night. Secretary ROBESON will make his argument Wednesday night, and the case will then close.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Death of a Miner Worth $12,000 on a Mony of Hoax—Indians Attack Another Coach—Fears of a Raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Dr. WILLIAM HEWER, an English miner, aged eighty-four years, long a noted character in San Francisco, was found dead on a pile of rags in his room in Dupont-street. The room had not been swept in fourteen years. Twelve thousand pounds, English money, was found in the room.

The Apaches attacked the stage near Prescott, Arizona, on the 6th inst. The passengers killed one Indian and escaped.

The Americans residing on the Gila grant fear an attack from Sonora, in revenge for the lynching of Mexicans a month since.

Consecration of a Roman Catholic Bishop.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Rev. J. P. RYAN was today consecrated Bishop of Trechonis, and coadjutor of Archbishop KENRICK, of this diocese, in St. John's Catholic Church. The church was elaborately decorated, and densely crowded with spectators. The ceremonies, which were very impressive, and of great length, were performed by Archbishop KENRICK, assisted by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and Bishop Foley, of Chicago; Feehan, of Nashville; Grace, of St. Paul; Melcher, of Leavenworth; Heiss, of La Crosse; Hogan, of St. Joseph; Battle, of Alton; Kraft, of Peoria; McCloskey, of Louisville, and Hennessy, of Dubuque.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Tariff and Tax Bills in the Ways and Means Committee—A Delegation from South Carolina—Gen. Howard's Mission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The situation in the Ways and Means Committee is not as threatening to-night as it has been since the first clash last Wednesday. Mr. DAWES' refusal to report the bill which the majority has prepared has apparently brought that majority to a realizing sense of its situation. If BURCHARD or PITKELNBURG are compelled to report it. It is understood that they have receded from some of their demands, and that Mr. DAWES has consented, or will consent, to report and to manage the bill. In return for this he will be allowed, in all probability, to enter his dissent from those parts of the bill which the minority cannot swallow. He will also be allowed to report the Internal Revenue bill first, or the Internal and Tariff bill together, as he may think best. As it was upon this point that the Committee first split, and has continued to disagree, it will be seen at once that the free-traders have virtually abdicated a position which was untenable. A third concession, which the majority are understood to have made, is in reducing nearly $2,000,000, the amount they at first proposed to take from woolens, so that the reduction on woolens which the bill proposes will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, instead of $8,000,000. The entire amount of reduction for which provision is made is about $90,000,000. The bill will probably not be introduced into the House on Monday, as at first proposed. This is not because of the difficulty in the Committee, but owing to the fact that many of its details are not finished, and probably cannot be finished until Tuesday.

A SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

Some time since it was announced from South Carolina that a delegation of members of the Legislature had been selected to visit Washington for the purpose of demanding the removal of certain persons appointed to office on the recommendation of Senator SAWYER. This delegation was presented to the President yesterday by Senator ROBERTSON, but they not only did not make such a demand, but did not even mention Senator SAWYER'S name. They asked the pardon of two men named WILLIAMS and LANGLEY, convicted under the enforcement act, of tampering with the ballot-boxes in the election which resulted in the Bowen-Delarge contest.

GEN. HOWARD HEARD FROM.

A telegram was received yesterday at the Interior Department from Gen. O. O. HOWARD. It was dated at Arizona City. Gen. HOWARD reports that he has had friendly negotiations with the Yumas and neighboring tribes, and that there are good prospects of results of peace. Nothing has, of course, been as yet accomplished save preliminary conversations looking toward friendly agreement.

THE NEW-YORK MEETING.

Senator WILSON has accepted the invitation to address the great Republican meeting in New-York Wednesday night. Senator CARPENTER has the matter under advisement. Mr. WILSON will be prepared to nail to the wall the flagrant misrepresentations of TRUMBULL with which his speech is filled.

ASHLEY AND PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Ex-Gov. JIM ASHLEY announced yesterday to a friend that GRANT'S personal government was sure to be beaten. His friend being asked what ASHLEY'S objection was, replied that he supposed ASHLEY was opposed to every kind of personal government which did not include his person.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill will come up again in the House to-morrow, and as it has reached its third reading, may possibly pass. Its friends are quite hopeful, though the Democrats are delaying it by filibustering motions of every stage. As soon as it gets through the House it will be taken up in the Senate, and probably amended with the Amnesty bill and passed.

THE MORSE MEMORIAL.

The preparations for memorial services in honor of the late Prof. MORSE are completed. The speakers are Senator PATTERSON, and Representatives FERNANDO WOOD, GARFIELD, COX, VOORHEES and DAWES. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, pastor of the church which the President attended in this city, will open with prayer, and Dr. WHEELER, the pastor of the church which the deceased attended at Poughkeepsie, will pronounce the benediction. The President and Vice-President, the Judges of the Courts and other prominent officials have been invited. The Governors of States who cannot be present in person have designated proxies to act as Vice-Presidents of the meeting. The Secretary of the Navy has complied with the application for music by the marine band, and there will be vocal music by the Choral Society of Washington. Numerous letters and telegrams have been received from all parts of the country that similar meetings will be held on Tuesday evening in several cities.

UTAH.

Mormon Conference Adjourned—Fanaticism—Secret Organization—Snow-Slides.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 14.—The Mormon Conference resumed its session today in the Tabernacle. There was a comparative small attendance. The discourse showed how the Kingdom of God would be permanently established here through the inspiration of the Latter-day Saints and all the governments and powers on earth continued would not avail against it. A number of home missionaries were appointed, and the Conference adjourned until next Sunday. The reason of this adjournment, which is unusual, it is reported, is because intelligence is expected from Washington that will enable BRIGHAM YOUNG to close the Conference in person.

Several more snow-slides are reported today from Little Cottonwood. Two feet of additional snow fell there last night. In this city, last night, the snow was six inches deep. It is melting rapidly today. The weather has been the worst this Spring ever known. There is fear of another blockade on the railroad.

MEXICO.

The Colleading Revolution—Pedatic Dies Dying or Dead.

MATAMORAS, April 14, via NEW-ORLEANS.—The revolutionists appear to have had another check in their arrangements. Their troops are halted between Reynosa and this city. Gen. HINAJOSA, late second in command under QUIROGA, is in Brownsville and would not return to his command when sent for by a special courier. Gen. BLAIR, representing himself as Chief of QUIROGA'S artillery, also reached Brownsville yesterday.

Nueva Lardo has been occupied by the Government forces. It is rumored that the Juarez Governor of Coahuila has attacked Saltillo, which the revolutionists are hastening to defend.

There are rumors that Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ is either hopelessly ill or dead, and that the revolutionists of all shades will unite on LERDA DE TEJADA for President.

Caving of a Railroad Embankment—Woods Afire Near Hyde Park, Penn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, PENN., April 14.—A serious caving in of the embankment has occurred three miles from the City on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, caused by late freshets. Passengers are compelled to walk over the obstructions.

The woods on the mountains in rear of Hyde Park are all ablaze this evening, presenting a magnificent spectacle. E. R. W.

Another Grain Elevator Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—Eaddord House and elevator at Warrensburg, Mo., were burned yesterday. The elevator contained 30,000 bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance unknown.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Nomination for a Second Term Assured.

Delegates From Twelve States Instructed to Vote For Him—His Administration Indorsed by Every Republican State Convention That Has Met.

Delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, June 5, have now been regularly chosen in the States of Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. The conventions in all these States unreservedly indorsed the administration of President GRANT, and the delegates from twelve of the fifteen were expressly instructed to vote for his nomination for a second term. The form in which such indorsement was made, and instructions were given, is shown in the following summary:

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Republican Convention, held in Hartford, Jan. 24, expressed its views of the Administration in these words:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President GRANT, and for the great and good work done in the country's behalf, we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and the two Houses of Congress.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Republican Convention in Jacksonville, April 11, adopted this resolution without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the Administration of President GRANT has the unqualified approval and hearty indorsement of the Republicans of Florida, and our delegates are hereby instructed to use every effort to secure his renomination at the approaching Philadelphia Convention.

INDIANA.

The Indiana Republican Convention, in Indianapolis, Feb. 22, made the following distinct declaration:

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. GRANT has been consistent with the principles of the Republican Party, and eminently just, wise and humane, and such as fulfills his pledges and deserves our cordial support. And therefore we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of GRANT and COLFAX as our candidates for President and Vice-President.

IOWA.

The Iowa Republican Convention, in Des Moines, March 27, not less explicitly said:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of U. S. GRANT—in the enforcement of the laws, the faithful collection of the revenue, the reduction of the public debt, and the restoration of the national credit—and that we believe, with him, that a President should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people; and that our delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for and use their most earnest endeavors to secure his renomination.

The delegates from Iowa were instructed to vote for Hon. JAMES F. WILSON for Vice-President.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Republican Convention, in Lawrence, Feb. 21, placed itself on the same side thus:

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen to attend the Philadelphia National Convention be and hereby are instructed to cast their votes for the patriot President and citizen soldier, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Republican Convention, in Louisville, March 13, expressed itself thus:

"We pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Convention which is to assemble on the 5th day of June in the City of Philadelphia; and, believing that President GRANT has met his pledges given to the country in the administration of his high office, he deserves our thanks and support, and our delegates are instructed to vote for his re-nomination for the Presidency of the United States."

The name of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN was presented by the Kentucky Convention for the nomination for Vice-President.

MAINE.

In accordance with custom the Republican members of the Legislature of Maine met in caucus in Augusta, Feb. 14, chose delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX are the first choice of the Republicans of Maine as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and with these names inscribed on our banners, the old Dirigo State will lead the columns in the Presidential contest of 1872, and come out of the fight with a round majority of 20,000 votes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention, in Worcester, April 10, in its platform, said:

Resolved, That we congratulate the nation that in this great work, the highest civil service known among men, we have an Administration which has developed public opinion in the direction of honor, justice and philanthropy; an Administration which brought with it peace and a wise adjustment of the violent political controversies which preceded it; which has established our national credit on firm foundations; which has sought wisely and firmly to enforce law against disorder, and complete the work of reconstruction in the restored States; which seeks to enforce a generous and humane policy toward the dependent Indian tribes; which has reformed abuses, exposed corruption, punished offenders, and sought to improve and elevate the character of the civil service, and that we, moved by an earnest appreciation of the fidelity and wise patriotism of President GRANT, do most cordially recommend that he be renominated and re-elected, inasmuch as his Administration has taught the American people all the high obligations of that period of peace which followed a war inspired and elevated by the great declarations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Convention formally urged the nomination of Hon. HENRY WILSON for Vice-President.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri Republican Convention, in Jefferson City, Feb. 22, made the following prominent in its platform:

"We declare our unswerving confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and zealous devotion to the public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. We pledge ourselves and the Republican Party to abide by, support and carry to victory the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention, to be assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next."

OHIO.

The Ohio Republican Convention, in Columbus, March 28, in its platform, made the following emphatic declaration:

"We have unbroken confidence in the integrity, prudence and patriotism of President GRANT, and are in favor of his nomination for a second term, and we present to the Republican Party for nomination for Vice-President of the United States the name of Ohio's first war Governor—Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON—a man eminently worthy of that high office."

OREGON.

The Oregon Republican Convention, in Portland, March 30, joined the Eastern States in indorsing the administration of President GRANT, the platform adopted embracing the following:

Resolved, That our delegates elected to cast the vote for the State in the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1872, be and hereby are instructed to cast their votes for ULYSSES S. GRANT for President, and for SCHUYLER COLFAX for Vice-President, of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention, in Harrisburg, April 10, threw its great influence into the same scale, as the following extract from its platform shows:

Resolved, That we point with pride to the record of Gen. GRANT'S administration of the National Government. Not only has the weight of internal taxation been almost wholly removed from the people's shoulders, but $400,000,000 of the national debt have been paid off, a result never before attained by any other people under like circumstances, and for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy, and sterling integrity which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

Resolved, That we present his name for renomination to the Presidency, confident that the people will again rally to the support of the man who so nobly fought their battles, who, under the guidance of Providence, brought the nation safely through its struggle to maintain its existence, and who has since so successfully administered the affairs of the Government as to command general admiration at home and abroad.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Republican Convention, in Providence, March 14, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the distinguished services of the eminent soldier, the upright and practical civilian, who is now the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and that we favor his renomination and re-election to the office of President of the United States.

The convention declared in favor of the renomination of Mr. COLFAX for Vice-President.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Republican Convention, in Columbia, Feb. 12, did not formally instruct its delegates, but the platform adopted contains the following:

Resolved, By the Union Republican Party of the State of South Carolina in Convention, assembled, that we indorse the Administration of President GRANT in its wise and successful policy, which has reduced the national debt, while lessening the public taxes, and at the same time preserved full faith with the public creditors.

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention, in Madison, March 13, made a brief platform, but a most satisfactory one, as these extracts will show:

Resolved, That the continued confidence of the people of the country is due to the Administration of President GRANT, whose reduction of the public debt and consequent lessening of taxation, under whose recommendations we have reason to hope for further equalization of the Tariff laws, whose judicious and patriotic foreign policy, whose respect for the will of the people, and whose efficient enforcement of the laws, and pacific dealing with a part of the Union, which was chaotic when he became President, have justified the highest expectations of the great party that designated him for his present high position, and of the voters of the country who clothed him with Executive power.

Resolved, That this Convention does most heartily recommend that the delegates here elected to the Republican National Convention cast their united and entire vote for the renomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT for President of the United States.

Indications that Missourians' is for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The primary elections in Mississippi for delegates to the State Convention have unanimously resulted, as far as heard from, in instructions for Grant. No particle of opposition has been indicated anywhere, and the people, not the office-holders, are giving direction to the movement.

THE OPENING OF SPRING.

A Fine Sunday—Full Churches—Crowds at the Central Park and on the Avenue.

At length a bright, warm Sunday came to bless the community panting for a breath of purer air than can be obtained in the pent-up quarters of the town. So frequent had been the disappointments of those whose only day of recreation is Sunday, that the eyes that looked from window and casement out at the blue morning sky were surprised as well as delighted. Sweet feminine voices broke pleasantly upon the enjoyment of the breakfast-table in many a household, discussing plans of how the golden brightness of the day could be gathered most completely. Church in the morning, and a promenade in the Central Park and on Fifth-avenue in the afternoon, was the programme of many. The season was too early for excursions, or for visits to friends even a little way out of town. The number of persons who flocked to the churches for the principal service of the day was inordinately great. It seemed, indeed, as if every one who possessed a decent dress went yesterday. The sight on Fifth-avenue at 12¼ o'clock was one but rarely seen. From Murray Hill down to the crossing at Twenty-third-street the sidewalk on both sides was literally crowded with people. It seemed as if some great procession were passing. But it was only the fashionables coming out of their places of worship on the avenues and going home, or taking a little promenade between the service and the dinner hour. At this time the day was superb, one of those when the far-famed air of Naples is not softer than our own, when its sky is not more beautiful. The blue was of a deep exquisite hue, like blue fire, and its vault was studded with golden cloudlets or cirri which sailed across like islands of dreamland, or some archipelago of the El Dorado seas. Later in the day the wind veered to the north-west, and the air became perceptibly colder. The wind freshened, too, and sent the dust flying through the neglected streets in a rather unpleasant manner. But this was not much of a drawback to the tens of thousands who in the afternoon swarmed about the Central Park in a condition of the purest happiness. In every direction one saw happy groups; mothers bowing the bare, pleasant air with brightened eyes and kindling cheeks, fathers holding young children by the hand, and accommodating their steps to the uncertain toddling of their young ones, youthful sweethearts locked arm in arm, as happy as could be, proud of their fine Sunday clothes, proud of each other, reveling in the fulness of a rare enjoyment, and shy maid young girls going in couples, looking arch and pretty, whispering comments upon the Spring toilets of their acquaintances, and giggling somewhat, as young girls will do. The Park itself was barely in as good condition as could be desired. There was no water in the fountains, and the borders of box had been killed by the frosts. The slopes of grass were only partially green, and though almost all the trees were budding, there was not one in leaf. Indeed, the silver birches were not so far advanced as these down-town, both in Madison-square—which, it may be said, at present has been ruined by the late administration—or in the City Hall Park. Then the paths of asphalum have been destroyed during the Winter, and are now unpleasant walking for those who wear thin-soled shoes. But in spite of these little drawbacks, and the occasional rawness of the wind, the good folks enjoyed themselves most thoroughly. It is hard for the wealthy and the pampered to place themselves in the position of those denied to realize what a blessed boon the Central Park is for those who work throughout the week in overgrown factories, whose huge chambers are dark with machinery, and where the constant pressure of work leaves no moment for a pleasant thought or a languid word. On Sunday the heavy burden is lifted from their shoulders, and they return from their games and their gladdicity restored. Then they make their holiday a blessed day, indeed. Yesterday they fairly reveled in the various scenes of enjoyment. Some gave themselves up to the luxurious pleasure of the round-about, grown men mounting gravely on the miniature wooden ponies, and grown women mating their seats in the boats destined more for the children. But the old negro who turns the crank that sets the machine moving had a hard time of it, and the perspiration coursed down his dusky cheeks as he toiled away. But the riders enjoyed it hugely, and looked with regret at their little steeds when the machine stopped and they had to dismount. The children were wild to ride, and moved their parents for the wonderful pennies. The lions roared terribly, to the great delight of the visitors, who are greatly disappointed when the fierce animals are mute. Another source of great enjoyment, but one that had to be paid for was the boating. Though the air was unmistakably chilly, all the boats were employed throughout the afternoon. The people who took seats lounged back upon the cushions with quite an aristocratic air, and graced upon the swans with an approving eye of temporary ownership, as if they, being on the water, were for the time masters of these gracefully-gliding birds. But these were for the grown-up folks. The little people are not permitted to go upon the water, for fear of chills, but they have a luxury all to themselves. This was the riding in the carriages drawn by goats. In the hot Summer time these four-quadrupeds have a hard time of it on Sundays, and drag their pleasure with quite a distressed appearance. But yesterday the day was fresh, and they treated them quite comfortably. Boys of a humane turn of mind fed them with cakes of soft cake, which they ate with moderate approval, and with pea-nuts which they munched with entire satisfaction. Boys usually humane, they kicked each other's shins with a will. The shabbiness of a large class of grass to be seen, which makes the turf at the Park, were equally well concealed, though in truth the views generally that we can such occasions were deprived of half their beauty by the absence of foliage.

The procession on Fifth-avenue, in the afternoon, was quite a grand one, and by no means inferior of vehicles and those in the saddle to equestrians, though the character of horses be considered, were not very superior. Among all the vehicles there were many elegant and handsome displays. There were no open carriages filled with strangers doing the City for the season in not considerable numbers, but there were a majority of the long line were sporting-men driving fast nags in a quiet and demure fashion, rather to exercise the animals than to please themselves. The procession from down town and from the poor quarters had not only the pleasure of seeing these, but also of witnessing the inhabitants of the avenues going to church in all the glories of Spring costume. Never were the afternoon services so fully attended for a long time as they were yesterday. The strollers, enjoying the pleasant walking and the fresh air, looked complacently upon the upper ten thousand, as a part of the show, without a thought of envy in their hearts.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Hyetals and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 15—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the South Atlantic States. Falling barometer has extended eastward over the Mississippi, the upper lakes and the interior of the Southern States with easterly to southerly winds and increased cloudiness. Partially cloudy weather is now prevailing over the New-England, Middle and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling on Monday from the lakes to the Ohio Valley, and gradually extend eastward to the Atlantic, with easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness. The area of rain will extend eastward over the upper lake region, the Middle States, and possibly the South Atlantic States, on Monday. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward over the Upper Mississippi. Brisk winds are probable for the lake region, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There are about 600 students in Cornell University.

A systematic effort is being made to secure the erection of a first-class hotel in Richmond, Va.

New-Hampshire papers deny there was any truth in the story of the poisoning of a family in Hanover by oysters.

OLIVER WASHBURN, of Sing Sing, aged about seventy-five years, committed suicide at that place on Saturday night by hanging.

A State Convention of the friends of the new temperance law in Illinois has been called to meet in Bloomington on Thursday, 25th inst.

A member of the Virginia Legislature has sued the State Auditor for mileage for the extra session. He was at home when the session was called.

Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, has improved somewhat in health since he went home, and expects to return to Washington before the close of the session.

ADOLPHO GERHARDT, of Milwaukee, accused of a criminal assault on his step-daughter, endangering her life, has been arrested in Chicago and taken back.

San Francisco has a new evening paper, called the *Republican*. It advocates the principles of the Union party, and favors the renomination of President GRANT.

Union Block, one of the largest buildings in Westborough, Mass., and a large boarding-house, were totally destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

President GRANT who has been sick for a week past is improved in health, and yesterday attended services at the Metropolitan Church in Washington.

Arrangements are in progress at Poughkeepsie for a large Morse memorial meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Tuesday evening. The telegraph wires will be led into the church.

Further advices from Carracas represent that a large deficit exists in the Budget, but that the Dutch Government, for some unknown reason, has assumed responsibility for it.

A fire on Sunday evening in Minersville-street, Pottsville, Penn., destroyed ten tenement buildings; loss $15,000. A man named CHARLES EWING was run over by a fire-engine and killed.

The building for women students at Cornell University will be commenced this year, and is to cost about $150,000, with a gift of $100,000 besides. Women will probably be admitted next September.

The jury in the Fore murder case, in St. Louis, agreed on a verdict at 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning. The Court having adjourned, they were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict today.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says that GEO. D. ORNER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, is accused of defalcation, and a suit has been commenced against him and his securities for $100,000.

President THIERS held a brilliant reception at the Palace of the Elysée on Saturday. It was attended by nearly 1,000 persons. Among them were the Duke of NEMOURS, the Count of PARIS, the Duke of ALENCON, and the Prince of COBURG-GOTHA.

BANDLER'S clothing-store, ELLIOTT'S drug-store, Mrs. ASHLEY'S saloon, OGDEN'S cigar-store, E. DAY'S saloon, and Mrs. MANNING'S millinery-store, in Oswego, N. Y., were burned on Sunday evening. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

In an assault case in an Oregon Court, lately, a lawyer (he is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, by the way,) asked a physician, who was on the witness stand, if he had made "a diagnosis of the plaintiff's physiology."

The will of the late Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY was admitted to probate in Columbus, Ohio, on Friday. The will declares a wish and purpose that the widow shall be fully provided for, and that the six children shall be provided for, and that the six children shall be practicable, shall be equal sharers of the estate.

A Portland jury, called upon to find a verdict for damages, added up the sums each of the twelve thought proper, and averaged the amount. The result was $4 42 and a fraction, but as they didn't want to appear mean, they reported the sum of $4 42 to the Court.

Ex-Congressman MOSES B. CORWIN, eighty-seven years old, died at his residence in Urbana, Ohio, on Thursday night, after long and severe suffering. He was the father of Judge ISHAMON CORWIN, of the Common Pleas Court, and of the late Hon. JOHN CORWIN, of Lebanon, Ohio.

The colored men of Georgia are demanding the admission of colored students into the State University, on the ground that the college received the land scrip granted by Congress for agricultural colleges, and that the benefits of that grant were intended for all the citizens of a State.

The San Francisco *Alta* of April 7 says: "Last Thursday the bay of San Francisco was enveloped in a smoky dry cloud coming from the North. There were eager queries concerning earthquake, weather and fire in the mountains, those who appeared to know most said frankly that they could not account for it at all."

Fire Marsh

there gets from Judge BARNARD orders and writs unheard of in the law. This one Judge can be found by this one suitor, for proceedings of all kinds, at all times and places, at feast or funeral. Not one of these orders or proceedings of Judge BARNARD, for this one suitor, can be for an instant upheld. And although we show that millions of dollars damage has been by these orders and proceedings of Judge BARNARD, caused to innocent parties, that corporations have been compelled to leave this State, that capital has been driven from the City, that they have caused general terror and distrust of the Courts in this City, both at home and abroad; unless the absurd orders of Judge BARNARD can be set aside by the Judge at the time some one specific order is signed, it seems to be the opinion of some men, no corruption is proved.

It is testified by Mr. FISK, counsel on his oath, that every one of Judge BARNARD's orders in these matters was correct, and could not have been rightfully refused. And we are gravely informed that Judge BARNARD has never considered avenues "on final hearing" in favor of the facts following. And this ground is deemed a complete answer to the charge brought against him. The causes brought before Judge BARNARD by these gentlemen never got so far as a final hearing, and were never intended to get so far. They never got to a hearing at all. The property is gone—once by a receiver or a Sheriff, and the chance for a hearing always comes the first.

And is this case rested on some of the single orders or proceedings, there might by possibility be a shadow of ft doubt in the mind of some men as to whether Judge BARNARD had exceeded his powers in signing Albany. Many, however, of the cases here proved are in themselves of so gross a nature, are such complete and thorough outrages on the property and liberty of citizens, that there is no supposition of innocence possible. They must have been granted with a corrupt motive. No Judge can honestly grant such orders. It is impossible to imagine a degree of ignorance in any Judge sufficient to make Judge BARNARD's intentions appear in most of these cases. Against him. But if no grade of ignorance were possible, he should be removed at once for ignorance, and gross incapacity to perform the duties of his office.

Judge PRESCOTT, of Massachusetts, was impeached and removed for receiving fees exceeding in amount the legal fees to which he was entitled, in a sum of $60 or $80. In the assessment of his counsel it was established, and it has been invariably admitted—it has never been questioned—that if a Judge habitually appeared on the bench in a state of intoxication, that fact alone would be sufficient ground for impeachment and conviction.

No one will for an instant deny that if a Judge, by his open acts and declarations in the Court, justly gives to the public the idea that he uses the process of his Court to serve his friends—moreover, if he really is partial and unfair in his decisions, and commits the grossest outrages under color of the law, when certain litigants or certain counsel appear before him, or if he gives good reason for a belief in such a state of facts to become general, he should be removed or impeached.

We have been here proved by Senator FRANK P. BLAIR, and not denied, that on the very day when Judge BARNARD had granted an injunction against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, enjoining an election in a suit which had been removed to the United States Circuit Court, he went to the bar-room in the Astor House, and, in the presence of numerous persons, had any knowledge of the facts, except through private emissaries, gave a ludicrous account of the effect his order had produced. How it had fallen into a bomb shell among the directors, and then said publicly, to a large number of gentlemen: "I have driven one set of stockholders out of New-York City, and now I will drive another out." Judge BARNARD carried out his threat. He did drive the Union Pacific Railroad out of New-York City, causing them, as the testimony shows, a direct loss of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. These was an amusing attempt on the part of Judge BARNARD's counsel to represent this threat in answer to the question, "Was there anything jocose in the way he made the threat?" "A—I don't think that either the words or the manner of that portion of it could be called jocose." The execution of the threat surely was not jocose, the coup de etat was dramatic, the securities amounting to millions of dollars, was blown open and broken into by burglars' tools, on Judge BARNARD's own order. In the history of American or English law, no such order has ever been heard from any other Judge than Judge BARNARD. It reads: "It is ordered that the receiver be and he is hereby authorized and directed to open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, either by picking the lock or cutting or blowing open the same, as he may think best."

For the first time in history, a Court has turned itself to burglary and safe-breaking. It was by such proceedings as this that Judge BARNARD actually accomplished the threat of driving this set of accountants out of New-York. Judge BARNARD afterward (see testimony CHARLES TRACY, p. 927, ARTHUR JOHNSON, p. —; THOMAS C. DUNCAN, p. —), admitted while sitting on the bench, that he had used this expression at the Astor House.

There were the greatest series of outrages ever known to be carried out under the color of legal proceedings, where the outrages consisted, not in the use of the process, but in its issuance. And publicly, and from the bench, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, declares that he uses the process of the Supreme Court, not to do justice between parties and parties, but to drive a healthy corporation out of his jurisdiction. All these proceedings were had, and orders were made when the cause was no longer in his Court. It had been removed in August, 1869. These orders were in March, 1869. The United States Circuit Court has decided the point.

And the matter for whom all these things are done is JAMES FISK, Jr. Surely Mr. FISK's declaration at Albany, in the Susquehanna litigation, that that was his twenty-seventh "raid," and he always won in his "raids," was, up to that time, no empty boast.

Judge WILLIAM MITCHELL testifies that Judge BARNARD, when application was being made to him to appoint a receiver, suggested the name of Mr. GRATZ NATHAN, who had been at least once appointed a referee by Judge CARDOZO, was proposed, said, "GRATZ NATHAN, GRATZ NATHAN! I know no GRATZ but one; that is GRATZ COLEMAN; he is my GRATZ." On another occasion Judge BARNARD said from the bench, "I can take care of my fat friends." In the testimony of Judge BIRDSEYE, pp. —; ARTHUR JOHNES, pp. —; GEORGE B. MILES, LL.D. — are given some specimens of Judge BARNARD's demeanor on the bench, many of which are so filthy and grossly obscene as to be out of place in a Brief. As to each remark of Judge BARNARD to which these gentlemen testify to, several attendants of the Courts are brought to testify that they did not hear it.

But when a Judge is in the continued habit of coarsely and brutally insulting respectable members of the Bar; when he is habitually filthy and obscene in his remarks made from the bench; when he declares on the bench that he takes care of his friends, slanders the dead and the living, plays the part on the bench of a low buffoon, it is time for the Legislature to decide whether the Bench shall be any longer disgraced, and the people any longer oppressed by this man.

Some of the proceedings and orders which Judge BARNARD has issued and made, and which will be briefly alluded to before, will be now more fully stated, but as briefly as possible.

In the year 1868, it was for some reason desirable that the Erie Railway Company or its officers should get the control of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company. The election was to be held for directors of the Company at 12 o'clock noon of the 24th day of October, 1868. One FREDERICK A. LANE had been a prominent director of the Erie Railway Company, but had never been a stockholder in this Pier and Warehouse Company. Just before 12 o'clock, however, Mr. LANE appeared at the office where the election was held, and, it is said by saying, in answer to a question, that he came there to attend the election. The stockholders' meeting was organized; inspectors, on the motion of Mr. LANE, were chosen; there not having been any before appointed. Mr. LANE had not a single share of stock in his name on the stock-books. There was then on the books of the Company 30,000 shares of the stock standing in the name of the President, Mr. PACKER, in trust for the Company itself. This, of course, could not be voted on at all. And so Judge BARNARD himself decided, within seven days thereafter, immediately on the point being raised before him. Mr. LANE had produced a proxy on these 30,000 shares of stock. Mr. LANE thereupon, as soon as the polls were opened, offered his vote on these 30,000 shares, and, strangely, his vote was for certain gentlemen named JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., FREDERICK A. LANE, MORTIMER SMITH, and others. The vote of Mr. LANE was rejected by Mr. SHERWOOD, a lawyer of this City, refused to receive his vote on these 30,000 shares. Mr. LANE thereupon beckoned to a man who had been with him in the room all the time, and this man drew from his pocket an order granted by Judge BARNARD in the words following:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK A. LANE vs. John Doe and Richard Roe.

On reading and filing the affidavit of FREDERICK A. LANE, verified the 24th inst., it is ordered that the president, inspectors of election of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company, do receive the vote of FREDERICK A. LANE for the said Daniel Drew, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and others named in the proxy mentioned in said affidavit.

GEORGE G. BARNARD,
Justice Supreme Court.

The original of this paper, signed by Judge BARNARD, was produced. The defendants, John Doe and Richard Roe, were not present at the meeting; neither were they serving an inspector's office. Neither were the persons named in the proxy at description of the order, present or represented. By the absence of Messrs. Doe and Roe, the paper was served on Mr. SHERWOOD one of the acting Inspectors, who received it in a respectful manner. The meeting was then adjourned for two days for the result of the election to be declared, and the adjourned hour was 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At that hour appeared one FREDERICK A. LANE, who stated if the Inspector's report was finished. On being told that it was not, Mr. LANE's attendant produced another paper, drawn from his pocket, without leaving the room, and served on Mr. SHERWOOD another order, also granted ex parte, which read as follows:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
FREDERICK A. LANE vs. THOMAS B. SHERWOOD, &c.

HENRY C. GARDINER and AUGUSTUS N. GARDINER, Esqs.—Sir: By the order of this Court, made this day in the above entitled action, you are hereby restrained from issuing any certificate of election, or in any manner interfering with the rights of the plaintiff in the premises, and from in any manner interfering with the rights of the plaintiff in the premises, and from in any manner interfering with the rights of the plaintiff in the premises, and from

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Winter Double Extra, $5 50@7 25; Treble Extra, $7 00@7 75; Family, $8 00@8 50. WHEAT in good demand and firm for better grades; sample lots No. 2 Fall, $1 40; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 39; No. 3 Fall, $1 30@1 32½. CORN in good demand, Mixed, on the track, at 35c @36c.; No. 2, 36c. BARLEY unchanged; Canada, $1 40@1 45 for Spring. WHISKY dull at $1 25@1 26. PROVISIONS unsettled and stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. No City PORK or BULK MEATS offering, and few country deliveries reported; therefore nothing done; $14 50 bid for City Mess, seller all the year; quotations nominally unchanged. Live HOGS firm; sales at $4 40@4 45; receipts 2,000 head. WHISKY in fair demand, but lower, at 93c.

OSWEGO, April 13.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Spring, $5 50; Amber Spring, $5 60 for Amber Winter; $6 for White Winter; $6 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 04. CORN firm; sales 1,200 bushels at 57c. OATS firm; sales 1,000 bushels at 36c. 1,200 bushels Bay Quinea at 37c. RYE quiet. CORNMEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 30 for unbolted. ✓ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; shorts, $16; smashings, $15. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 6d. Reported Freights—Flour, to Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 40c.

TOLEDO, April 13.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 4c.@5c.; No. 1 White, 1 car, at $1 75; Amber, $1 72; No. 2 White, 3 cars, at $1 71; No. 2 Red, $1 67. CORN unchanged and quiet; High Mixed 47½c. and Low Mixed 47½c.; no grade, 46½c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Pork, 1,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—FLOUR—Steam and light; Extra Spring, $5 25@5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@6 25; Winter dull and shade lower. No. 1 at $1 37; No. 2 at $1 28. CORN quiet and weak; No. 2 at 35c. CORN in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 60c. BARLEY fair demand and firm at 57c. PORK quiet and weak at $12. LARD, steam rendered, 9½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¾c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE active and firmer; sales 6 cars Saratoga County, to arrive, at 90c. CORN steady; sales 5 cars Western Mixed to arrive; 3 cars Mixed on spot; sales 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed State, 56 cents. No. 1 Canada, and 1 car No. 1 do., all on private terms, which were taken probably at reduced prices. OATS active and lower; sales 7 cars No. 1 Western at 53c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, 53c., on private terms, and 1 car No. 1 Western at 54c., in lots.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—TOBACCO very active and very firm for all grades; receipts increasing. BAGGING unchanged and firm. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $7 25. GRAIN quiet, but firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged and active. BACON—Shoulders, 5½@5¾; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7½c. LARD—Refined, 8½c. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾@6c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6½c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 93c.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—FLOUR in fair demand and advanced. Family, $6 25@$6 50. CORN dull at 35c. OATS in good demand at 35@36c. BACON firmer Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. LARD unchanged and quiet. PORK firm at $13 00. WHISKY steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 666 bales; gross, 79 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 11,047 bales; to Barcelona, 124 bales; coastwise, 744 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 125,764 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—COTTON in good demand; holders firm; Middlings, 22¼c.; net receipts, 493 bales; exports coastwise, 804 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 33,616 bales.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—WHEAT steady and firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 46; No. 2 at $1 38. CORN dull at 36c.@36½c. OATS dull at 32c. PETROLEUM, Refined, firm at 31c. in car lots; 72c.@72½c. in trade lots.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.@22½c.; net receipts, 269 bales; exports, coastwise, 114 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 67,297 bales.

MOBILE, April 13.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 471 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 22,513 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

1¼ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, April 13.—Rentes closed at 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—10½ A. M.—COTTON.—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull.

LONDON, April 13—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 15s. ✓ ton. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 33s.@33s.6d. ✓ cwt.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—166, Fellman et al. vs. Fellman et al.; 1584, O'Toole vs. Stevens et al.; 1527, Danbury National Bank vs. Morse; 1538, St. Jurso vs. Van Tassel et al.; 521, Smith vs. Others vs. Montgomery vs. Simmons et al.; 396, Higgins vs. Hyatt et al.; Executors; 383, Bynes et al. vs. Reymers; 2004, Bleyer vs. Hall; 121, O. Pessant et al. vs. Pitchenelli; 277, Akin et al. vs. Weis; 1611, Weis et al. vs. Gilbert et al.; 240½ (R.C.), Meyer vs. Henicke; 225, Home Insurance Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 1736, Atlantic Insurance Company vs. The Mayor &c., 541, Paine vs. Jarrett; 267, Jones vs. Trautman; 857, Wiswall vs. Norton; 1081, Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—84½ (R.C.), Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 85½ (R.C.) Gelpcke et al. vs. Quentell; 456, Rothschild vs. Fernberg; 96 al.; 450, Emendorf vs. Dillon; 1, Same vs. Same; 2, Same vs. Same; 3, Same vs. Same; 4, Same vs. Same; 5, Same vs. Same; 6, Same vs. Same; 7, Same vs. Same; 8, Same vs. Same; 9, Same vs. Same; 10, Same vs. Same;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Les Huguenots. (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Parepa-Rosa, Messrs. Wachtel and Santley.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing, &c.—Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraldy Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Foll and Pathen Joe.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Article 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh.—Mr. J. H. Stadley, Miss Edith Challis.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Aladdin.—Miss Chapman and Mr. Hernandez.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.—The Volzo Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities.—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy.—Farces.

CHICKERING HALL.—Concert.—Miss Lanz, Mr. Sargent and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Concert.—Mr. J. R. Thomas, Miss Imogene Bloom and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture and Exhibition of Laughing Gas, by Dr. Colton.

APOLLO HALL.—Fair for the benefit of St. Luke's Home.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded, through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct the policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire and Connecticut afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We suppose there are some Republicans in the Legislature who are fully alive to the injury which the majority are working to the Republican Party. They must see that they are preparing the way for a Democratic victory in this State next Fall. The people are much disappointed at the dead-lock of all reform measures. They see the Tammany officials still in power, the corrupt Judges still on the Bench, the Tweed charter still in operation. If anybody had told them on the 1st of January that not a single reform measure would be passed by the 14th of April, who would have believed it? If the Legislature does not speedily satisfy the just expectations of the public, good-bye to the State next Fall!

If the Vanderbilt Under-ground Railroad Bill passes the Legislature in the form in which it came from the Committee, our laws ought, hereafter, to be allowed to read: "The President of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., represented in Senate and Assembly doth enact as follows." The bill makes "Cornelius Vanderbilt and such other persons as he shall associate with himself" a body corporate; it *gives* this body the exclusive privilege of constructing a tunnel for a freight and passenger railway under some of the most important streets in this City; it subjects the road to no supervision or responsibility for proper management; it confers the right to charge ten cents for each person carried any distance, and leaves freight charges unlimited; it gives power to alter the grades of streets, sewers and water-pipes, with no adequate control by any City authorities; it authorizes an "open cut" over a portion of the line, limiting all damages to "direct damages" caused by diminution; and it confers various other powers literally too numerous to mention. The passage of the bill without amendment would be a disgrace as well as a wrong.

That all the "unconverted rebels" of the South hope for the success of the Cincinnati Convention, and will work hard for it, cannot be doubted. It is unavoidable that it should be so—Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull could not prevent it if they would. The presence of such men on the platform of the meeting last Friday as Assistant District-Attorney Fellows—a rebel Colonel, Tweed's special advocate last Fall, and a cowardly libeller—is one proof of the fact. Another is to be found in the exultation displayed in the more intemperate of the Southern journals over the threatened split in the Republican Party. This latter point is brought out very clearly in the Chicago *Post*, which published a "Liberal Republican catechism," a few days ago. The following significant questions and answers put the case in a nut-shell:

Who was the means of rendering thousands of homes desolate by the killing of millions of fathers, brothers and sons?

Gen. Grant.

Who might have saved all this slaughter by permitting the rebels to achieve their independence?

Gen. Grant.

Who caused the national debt?

Gen. Grant.

For these reasons the Southern people will be invited to assist the Republican bolters—and possibly some of them, disregarding the wise and prudent counsels of Gen. Longstreet, may do it. But how will the Northern people look upon such a course?

The outlook for the Cincinnati Convention is not very brilliant in the City itself, as our readers will see from our special dispatch. McClure, of Pennsylvania—who will appear as a sort of "Awful Gardiner" among politicians—and the St. Louis men promise to cut the largest figure. The latter are, of course, working for Gratz Brown. If Mr. Greeley is not careful, he will be cheated out of the nomination, and repent in sackcloth and ashes that he ever deserted the Republican Party to be betrayed in the house of the Missouri Free-traders.

A Vote of Confidence in the Administration.

Those who have approved Gen. Grant's Administration, and who have looked forward to his re-election, because they saw no other man prominently before the country equally eligible and available as a candidate, have, at last, determined to give a formal announcement to their preference. It seems not very long ago since Gen. Grant's renomination was regarded almost as a foregone conclusion—so acceptable has been his discharge of the functions of his great office, not only to the Republican Party, but to all in whom partisanship or self-interest was not stronger than patriotism. It seems but a little while since charges against him of greed and of nepotism were found only in the columns of the *World*, and the *Sun*, and kindred journals. By the public at large they were entirely disregarded, and set down to petty political spite, or the malice of disappointed presumption. The meanness and the essential falsity of these accusations made them, in fact, a testimony to the soundness and wisdom of Gen. Grant's administration. For if his enemies had been able to discover any grave error in his policy, any really injurious consequence of his measures, or even to make a show of doing so, they would not have been reduced to such petty pin-sticking slander as this means of injuring him in the estimation of the people. Their measure of success, however, gives some encouragement to adversaries of their contemptible sort. They kept up their miserable mud-throwing day after day, hoping, as mud-throwers always hope, that if they threw enough, some of it would stick; and when, disappointed in this expectation, they seemed just about to abandon their task as hopeless, behold faction raised its head in the Republican ranks, and within the revolution of a moon the mud-throwers had allies in the enemy's camp. The country was presented with the edifying spectacle of Republicans of the most advanced and liberal pretensions working together with Democrats of the hardest possible shell, and copperheads of the reddest hue and most envenomed fangs, to injure the personal reputation of a President who was the unanimous choice of the Republican Party, and against whose political course neither beaten Democrats or "soreheads" Republicans could say anything that was specious enough to bear repetition, and to be raised into the dignity of even a party cry.

The Republican Party had seen just such a manœuvre before. The opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, made in much the same quarter, (and not at all on the one-term principle,) is fresh in all our memories. Had it succeeded, it would have been one of the greatest calamities that ever befel a nation, although it would have saved the life of the martyred man, whom the enemies of his country in America and in Europe, and advanced Liberal Republicans of a certain type, sneered at as an incompetent sluggard. Remembering this, and remembering how quietly the people swept aside all the opposition to the man they honored and trusted, the leading men of the great mass of the Republican Party have been content thus far to take little notice of the factious opposition to Gen. Grant, and to leave his defense to those whose business and profession it is to watch over the public interests. But at length the time has come for them to move, and to show that their confidence in the President remains unshaken; or rather, that the confidence which, four years ago, they gave him upon faith has been confirmed and strengthened by the course of his administration; that what then was trust is now knowledge; and that the conduct of this man, who entered then entirely without political experience upon the duties of the greatest political office in the gift of any people, has been such that the country cannot afford to throw away for the next four years the benefits of his last four years' experience.

At the meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, we may have the opportunity of this confidence on the part of the best minds and of the great mass of the Republican Party. The disappointed men whom Gen. Grant's neglect has made his enemies have said that he is moving for his renomination; and they have endeavored to stigmatize the great body of their late allies and be-workers as the office-holders' party. But unless we very much misapprehend the character of this movement, they will, even with all the brass of which they have shown themselves possessed, not have the face to repeat their sneer on this occasion. They will find that although Gen. Grant's most important enemies in New-York are disappointed office-seekers, his chief supporters there are not office-holders. It will be by the leading men among our merchants, bankers, manufacturers, artizans, and in the learned professions, that the President's official course will be approved, and his renomination urged upon the party. It will not be by men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a political change, but by many who have nothing to gain by any move in politics, and everything to lose by an unwise administration of the Government, that Gen. Grant will be presented to the country as the man who has retained their personal respect and won their political confidence. And although we neither profess to be in the confidence of those who have this matter in charge, nor would presume to instruct them in the performance of the duty which they have assumed, we will venture to express the belief, certainly the hope, that as little notice as possible will be taken of the slanderers of Gen. Grant, and of their slanders. Let him once receive an emphatic expression of the confidence of the country, or at least of his party, and all these aspersions, these miserable allegations and their more miserable "alligators" will be heard of no more. For the former would never have been heard except in the hope that by means of them Gen. Grant's renomination might be prevented; and failing to accomplish that, they will at once be shot into the rubbish heaps of foul useless things, and be forgotten. It will be a mistake for such men as those who will give this meeting its weight to assume the defensive on the part of Gen. Grant. What their fellow-Republicans have the right to expect of them is, a positive expression of approval of the general course of his Administration—of its purity, its wisdom, and particularly of its economy, its reduction of the debt and of the burden of taxation, of its preservation of the public credit, and of the national rights and honor. Let these have an authoritative expression of approval on behalf of the greater part and the better part of the Republicans, and the snarlers and grumblers may be passed by unheeded.

Fact and Fiction.

We do not believe that any honest man reasonably familiar with current political history, could have listened to Hon. Lyman Trumbull on Friday evening without a feeling of astonishment. Mr. Trumbull is a man who has managed in one way and another to maintain a reputation for respectability rather above that of the politicians with whom he has lately been associated. But on Friday evening he seemed bent on justifying all the hard things the *Tribune* said about him at the time of the impeachment trial. Certainly such deliberate misrepresentation of facts perfectly well known to him showed that the Senator could twist evidence to suit his own ends, and when a man does that, the inference as to his motives is not likely to be a favorable one.

Mr. Trumbull began by declaring that "*in consequence of the continuance* of political disabilities, the Governments in the late insurrectionary States have fallen into the hands of inexperienced, and, in many instances, of corrupt adventurers, who have plundered the people of those States scarcely less than you in the City of New-York have been plundered by your former Government." In support of this assertion the Senator instanced Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Now the facts in regard to these States show that the continuance of disabilities has had nothing to do with the corruptions of the State Governments. Alabama elected a Democrat (Lindsey) Governor in 1870, with nearly a complete Board of Democratic State officers. The Senate, though Republican, is presided over by a Democrat, the Lower House is Democratic, and three of the six members of Congress, and one of the two United States Senators are Democrats. If the State Government is corrupt—and it is not any more corrupt than that of Illinois was within a very recent period—it certainly is not due to the "continuance of disabilities." In Georgia and Florida, the debts which the Senator referred to were made by State Governments elected in 1868 and 1869, in pursuance of the policy laid down by the reconstruction laws, of which Mr. Trumbull was formerly proud to be accounted the author. Georgia has had a Democratic Legislature since 1870. What, then, can the "continuance" of disabilities in 1872 have to do with the character of Governments originally fixed three years ago, or which have passed into Democratic hands since?

Mr. Trumbull declared, on Friday evening, that the Secretary of the Navy had paid $96,000 out of the Treasury in defiance of the Constitution, without an application or any authority of law. This statement was invented for Mr. Trumbull by Chas. A. Dana, one of the Vice-Presidents of this respectable meeting. It had been proved to be utterly groundless by an impartial investigation, under the Senator's very nose in Washington. It was based on the idea that a previous appropriation had covered all claims made by the house of Snooks. Saturday's *Tribune* contained the following from its Washington correspondent on the subject:

"An examination of the record of the debate in the Senate at the time the law of 1868 was passed, authorizing the payment to the Snooks of $115,000 *notwithstanding the interposition of the law* given to it by the Secretary. Howe, at the time, moved an amendment making this also a payment *in full* for all claims on account of those vessels, but it was opposed on the ground that this case of Snooks and the amendment was voted down."

Mr. Trumbull charged that the Amnesty bill was defeated in Congress by "ingenious amendments." It was so defeated, but the amendment to which that result was due, was the Civil Rights amendment urged so obstinately by Mr. Sumner, and carried by a single vote.

Mr. Trumbull charged further that the recent investigating committees were "so organized as to be controlled by the friends of the accused, and from which every person is carefully excluded who believes that abuses exist and wants a strict investigation." Yet the Senator's companion, Schurz, so far from being "excluded" by the Committee of the Arms Investigation, has been present at every meeting, and has enjoyed unlimited liberty in the examination of witnesses and the pursuit of the investigation. And in the Navy Department investigation the Committee constituted Dana prosecutor, and allowed him to guide the proceedings absolutely, aided by counsel.

These are by no means all the misrepresentations indulged in by Mr. Trumbull, but they will afford a specimen of his way of dealing with facts. Anything more unscrupulous we do not remember to have seen in political controversy. And what was its purpose? To break down the reputation of the Republican Party, and hand the Government over to the Democrats. The end was worthy of the means.

The Judges.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature will now be held responsible for every day's delay in the removal of the corrupt Judges. If they withhold their report until it is too late for the Legislature to act upon it, the people will turn to them whenever the Judges commit a fresh abuse of their authority, and say: "To you we are indebted for this continued scandal on our Bench. You had the opportunity of redressing this great wrong, and you refused to use it." The gentlemen thus addressed will find that it will take a long time to "live down" the imputations under which they will labor.

The members of the Committee are Messrs. L. Bradford Prince, chairman, Tilden, Strahan, Niles, Flammer, A. L. Hayes, Vedder and D. B. Hill. The Subcommittee who carried on the investigation into the conduct of the Judges consisted of Messrs. Prince, Tilden, Strahan, Vedder and Hill. We presume that all these gentlemen are sincerely desirous of doing their duty toward the public. Mr. Prince is a man with the possibilities of a distinguished career before him—so is Mr. Tobey. Both have worked hard this Winter, and will receive cordial recognition if their work comes to anything. Mr. Tilden, we may be quite sure, will be faithful to the pledges he has often given. His heart is in the cause of judicial reform, and everybody has confidence in his integrity and sagacity. The other members of the Committee may be assumed to set a proper value on their reputations.

That some of our Judges have grossly abused their offices, has been matter of notoriety, all over the world, for years past. The subject has been discussed from many different points of view, but the discredit which the conduct of these men cast upon the Judiciary of New-York has been universally admitted. Is it possible that we shall now be told that the evidence is not sufficient to prove anything against these faithless Judges? Will the Judiciary Committee decide that there is not sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case—not enough to warrant the interference of the Legislature? We cannot believe it. The Legislature has disappointed us in many things; surely it will not break down in this also. At any rate, we entreat the Committee not to postpone their report. Let us know the best, or the worst, as soon as possible. This is not an unreasonable request to prefer, and we trust it will be responded to.

Very Promising Reformers.

There has seldom been a more transparent fraud attempted than the parade of the long list of officers of the Cincinnati meeting, on Friday night, as "Reformers." The idea of associating most of these men with any reform movement is simply ridiculous. With a respectable name here and there, the mass of the persons figuring in the list are either those who now hold office under Tammany Hall, persons who have been removed from office under the Administration of Gen. Grant, persons who have in vain sought places under it, or those who, for one cause or another, have their own individual grievances. Besides those who, with Mr. Greeley, were among the signers of the letter to Mr. Grosvenor, we recognize not more than half a dozen names of persons of standing who do not come within the classes named. There are Charles H. Marshall, Alfred Pell, and Seth B. Hunt, who are willing to join any movement which looks to free trade, whether it is under the lead of a renegade Protectionist or not. John A. Dix, Enoch L. Fancher, John K. Porter, G. C. Satterlee and George C. Collins are men whom we sincerely regret to see lending their names to the Cincinnati movement, if they really do so. We say "if they really do so," for Gen. Joseph C. Jackson has written to say that his name was used without authority, and we know from private information that the names of John A. C. Gray, Andrew W. Leggett and Isaac Sherman were used without their knowledge or consent, and that two at least of these gentlemen are actively for Grant. We have reason to believe that the same is true of a good many others.

In a casual examination of the list, we note the following who are office-holders under Tammany Hall. They are, of course, earning their money by lending aid to a movement intended to distract the Republican Party. Almost without exception, they are men as to whom it is desirable that reform, like charity, should begin at home:—J. Solis Ritterbadd, S. Waterman, David Miller, Benjamin T. Shaffer, James L. Hastie, Joseph Eli Taylor, W. C. Hayes, Edward T. Barker, Geo. Elliot, J. Cowenhoven, Jotham Wilson, W. A. Smalley, Francis Hoyt, W. H. Barrill, Henry Hauser, Patrick Golden, George M. Mitchell, John Golier, Charles Atkinson, Matthew Wilson, Philip E. Herrlich, James P. Walker, John Norton, James Britt, Henry Beeny, Eugene Sollyott and James M. Boyd. Every one of these "Reformers" holds office under the Ring. Associated with these are a number of Tammany Republicans, who have for years done the work of Tweed & Co., but whether they are in office or not we cannot say. If they are not, it is not their fault. Many of them belong also to other of the classes we have referred to, having been removed from office under the National Administration, or unsuccessfully sought places under it. Among such Tammany Republicans we note Charles A. Lamont, ex-bounty broker; Robert Murray, denounced by the *Tribune* as being all that is bad; M. B. Wilson, W. T. Ashman, John Quigley, Benjamin Firth, Henry Beecher, W. H. McKinney, James W. McCartin, Thomas W. Love, Amasa Higgins, Benjamin A. Willis, Thomas Rightmire, Morits Ellinger, George A. Mackay, R. T. Adams, Benjamin Merritt, H. S. Jennings, Lorenz Bommer, Ira O. Miller, Charles T. Polhamus, W. R. Stewart, John Fitch, and at least a dozen others.

Among those removed from office under Gen. Grant's Administration are Moses H. Grinnell, George W. Palmer, William Atkinson, B. F. Mudgett—champion Reformer—H. W. De Grusha, George H. Van Cleft, Benjamin Merritt, J. S. Gilmore, R. G. Hunt, Lorenz Bommer, W. J. Geary, Charles Bathman, Patrick C. Casey, H. M. Williams, John Batterboro, Amasa Higgins, Robert Rohde, Joseph Hasel, P. Frankenheimer, and others; while among the unsuccessful petitioners for its favor are Ethan Allen, notorious as Assistant District-Attorney, Christopher Pullman, James M. Boyd, Charles Carrick, Francis Snyder, W. Van Wyck, and many others. Sandwiched among them we notice Oakey Hall's partner, Augustus L. Brown, who was Cardozo's receiver in the Gold Bank case; Hugo Wesendonck, who has pecuniary cause not to like the enforcement of the laws; Samuel Sinclair, of the *Tribune*, and the Wiard claim, and his friend C. A. Runkle, the partner of Dittenhoefer, of the Whisky Ring; the notorious A. J. Plumb, Frank Leslie and J. N. Hogeman, Senator Fenton's son-in-law.

While the list contains the names of a good many of the Tammany Republicans, the absence of many of those who have usually acted with Greeley and Company indicates that that organization is hopelessly divided. For instance, we do not find the name of Mr. Greeley's successor as Chairman—by all odds the shrewdest politician among them—Thomas E. Stewart, nor Mr. D. D. Connover, nor Henry Smith, nor Hugh Nesbitt, nor W. P. Richardson, nor John Slosson, nor John V. Gridley, nor John Cochrane, nor John Falconer, nor others we could name. We, of course, do not know that some of these may not eventually join the Cincinnati movement, and we are almost inclined to hope that some of them may do so; but we interpret their absence as indicating at least hesitation on their part. If the whole Tammany Republican organization and its following in this City should desert the party, their absence would be more than made up at the polls by independent Democrats.

Who Abused Senator Trumbull?

Senator Lyman Trumbull is now the object of the *Tribune's* admiration. Since that Senator joined hands with Mr. Greeley in the effort to bring over deserters from the Republican ranks to the Democratic camp, he has become, in the *Tribune's* estimation, a great statesman, a firm-minded patriot, and a man of the most lofty and incorruptible patriotism. To recall what Mr. Greeley said of Senator Trumbull just four years ago, will probably render him as indignant as does any reference to his obsequious interview with Jeff. Davis, or to any other of the many matters which he now wishes to have forgotten. Nevertheless, the contrast between Mr. Greeley's opinion of Senator Trumbull in 1868 and his opinion of that gentleman today is so marked, that it is worth while to recall the charges which he formerly brought against the Illinois Senator.

Toward the close of the impeachment trial it was rumored that certain Republican Senators, among whom were Mr. Trumbull and the late William Pitt Fessenden, would vote for the President's acquittal. In reference to the rumor the *Tribune* said:

"To remand the American Republic to the custody of Andrew Johnson, and to give him in addition to the impulses of his own disloyal nature the triumph of an acquittal would be to commit an act of treason only equaled by that of Benedict Arnold. We have no fear that this will be done. We shall do no Senator in whom we have confidence the injustice to believe that he is base enough to court dishonor, or foolish enough to feel that he can make himself the defender and apologist of Andrew Johnson without standing by him in history as the partner of his crimes. * * * Impeachment or infamy. This is the alternative of history, and Senators must meet it." (May 6, 1868.)

In spite of this warning, Mr. Trumbull declined to pledge himself to vote for Mr. Johnson's conviction, and as it became more and more probable that he would vote for acquittal, the *Tribune* grew more abusive. On the 12th of May it displayed among its prominent head-lines the words—"Infamy of Fessenden and Trumbull"—and on the next day proceeded to charge Mr. Trumbull with perjury in the following choice and elegant terms:

"No Senator has been more outmost than Mr. Trumbull in his discrimination of the President's crime, or more consistent in his votes against his policy. Those votes were given under the sanction of an oath. That oath is no less binding than the one which makes him a member of the Court of Impeachment. If Mr. Trumbull now thinks that President Johnson has been guilty of no crime, then we are to understand that his course for the last three years has been that of a heedless partisan. To vote against President Johnson on every question of policy under the sanction of his oath as Senator, and then to vote to acquit him of every wrong, is a very serious proceeding. We do not would, but to us it looks like what the lawyers would define as perjury."

The next day the *Tribune* returned to the charge, having taked up a contemptible bit of gossip in regard to Senator Trumbull's son. After having virulently denounced certain other Republicans not quite of the *Tribune's* way of thinking, it said:

"A word now of Senator Trumbull. He never gave his Republican colleagues a hint of his hostility to impeachment up to the moment of his unmasking on Monday of this week. * * * We are assured that his Democratic son had quietly made bets through third parties, by which to expects to win $8,000 by his father's resistance to impeachment. * * * If there be more traitors nestling in its bosom" (the Republican Party's) "is it too much to ask them to come to the light."

Mr. Trumbull, in spite of these attempts to coerce him into a course at variance with his judgment voted for President Johnson's acquittal. The *Tribune* had already accused him of perjury, had called him a traitor, had asserted that his vote was an act of treason equaled only by that of Benedict Arnold; and had charged him with being base enough to court dishonor, and had emphasized in large type what it called his "infamy." After this there remained but one more accusation to bring against him as a member of the Court of Impeachment. That accusation was that he had received money for his vote. Either the *Tribune* in its frantic rage had forgotten to make it when it heaped its other accusations upon him, or it lacked the courage to make so infamous a charge. On the 27th of May, however, it ventured—not openly, but by the cowardly method of insinuations—to accuse Mr. Trumbull of having been bribed. Here is the accusation. The italics are the *Tribune's*.

"The newspapers that claim to believe that the seven Republican Senators who voted against conviction represent the Roman virtue of the party,—that they are Republican Catos, and that all the rest are partisan and cowardly Senators—will find in the report of Mr. Butler and the evidence of Mr. Thurlow Weed food for reflection. We see in that evidence enough to justify the severest criticism and the gravest suspicions. It is not for us to make any exceptions. We have not the power. *All we know is that money was used to secure the acquittal of the President.* We know that the President was acquitted. The Senators that contributed to that result may take upon themselves the responsibility of showing that none of the money was paid to them."

Corruption, perjury, treason, baseness, dishonor, infamy,—these are the charges which Mr. Greeley brought against Senator Trumbull in 1868. He now exultingly points to this same Senator's adhesion to the Cincinnati scheme as a proof of the high character of the movement. He is proud to share the leadership of the new "party of reform," with the man whom he lately stigmatized as a bought Judge in the Court of Impeachment, as a traitor, a perjurer, one base enough to court dishonor, and who had achieved infamy. After this, who is there that will attach the slightest weight to Mr. Greeley's opinion of any public man? Who will be weak enough to believe that there is the slightest sincerity in his paltry complaints of President Grant, when we now find him hand-in-glove with the man whom four years ago he accused of the worst and basest crimes that a public man can commit?

MINOR TOPICS.

There is some prospect that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives may get a revenue bill before the House this week. We hope they will do so, and that Congress will not adjourn without a reduction of $50,000,000 of taxation intelligently distributed.

Controller Green has introduced a very important reform since he came into office, in the manner of dealing with the property of the City. Instead of following the old and corrupt practice of leasing ferries, market privileges, lots and buildings privately to political partisans and friends without competition, and on terms adverse to public interest, and of selling and issuing City stocks and bonds to the amount of millions of dollars annually to private bankers, or through some favored broker or negotiator, Mr. Green has adopted the only honest mode of transacting such public affairs by advertising sales of stocks and bonds, and leases of ferries, market property, &c., to be disposed of only to the highest bidder. The justice to individuals, and the immense advantage to the community of this reform, is manifest, and deserves the highest approval and commendation.

The Democrats are now laboring, with an ingratitude which is very sad, to reduce Mr. Greeley to the second place on the combination ticket. It would be a fall, indeed, if this laborious politician were condemned to see himself beaten for no higher office than the Vice-Presidency, and that upon a ticket with Judge Davis, a comparatively obscure candidate.

We may know a man by the company he keeps; and we can sometimes judge of a cause by the character of its supporters. When men like Fellows, Mundorf, and Masterson are paraded as among the supporters of the Cincinnati movement, we may naturally suppose that their "organs" in the Press would be worthy of them. Accordingly, the *Sunday Mercury*—a sheet we never mention without reluctance—came out vigorously yesterday in praise of the meeting last Friday, and of the Cincinnati movement generally. Its remarks are worth looking at:

"The Liberal Republican movement springs from this widespread desire of the people to rid itself of the hellish imp of Radicalism. A sigh of relief went through the country when this movement first took definite shape. It was looked upon as the first dawn of a brighter future, for by it, aided by the patriotic Democracy, the present scandalous and ruinous system was hoped to be overthrown. Time sped on, and all interested in the prosperity of their country waited with breathless anxiety for further developments. Doubts were numerous that the Liberal Republicans were not in earnest; that some of them—at least some of their leaders—would only assume a feigned attitude of opposition to Grant in order to drive a better bargain for themselves, and, providing for their own selfishness the people after all. The Cooper Institute meeting has ended the suspense and dissipated all anticipations of discord. The united, patriotic Democracy, forgetting all old-established party traditions for the sake of country, will aid in electing the next President of the United States."

After the last attack made upon Queen Victoria, an act was passed at the instance of the late Sir Robert Peel, providing the punishment to be dealt out, according to the circumstances of the case, to Her Majesty's assailants in future, and among those punishments whipping was included. It is under this special provision that the boy O'Connor has just received sentence. Nothing is more difficult to determine than the just how far a person is, or is not, responsible for his actions. But judging by O'Connor's behavior, as reported at the Police Court, it seems reasonable to conclude that he must have been sensible that he was doing wrong. There is, however, no doubt about lunacy being in the family. His great uncle Pharous was mad as a March hare. He was eventually placed under control until his death in August, 1852. It is a notable circumstance that he was born at Dangan Castle, Meath, the seat of the great Duke of Wellington's father, and assertedly supposed to have been the birthplace of that famous warrior. Mr. O'Connor's father was at the time of Pharous' birth tenant of Dangan, which is now in ruins, and no longer belongs to the Wellesleys.

A very curious case of libel and defamation recently occupied a Parisian law Court. Some time ago Paul Feval, the well-known novelist, published a story called *Le Bas de Jérusalem*. A prominent personage in it was one Mme. Goret, of an odious and extremely avaricious character. She is described as having mutilated her only son to avoid having to pay money to prevent his being conscripted, and having let her husband die for want of medicine, which would have cost fifteen sous, although she was enormously rich. The story depicts, moreover, the doings of a secret society which existed in Paris in 1848, called *Les Bottes Noirs*. These conspirators devise a scheme to get hold of Mme. Goret's money. She believes in the existence of Louis XVII., the child who, there is every reason to believe, died in the Temple, and they arrange that a person representing him shall become acquainted with Mme. Goret, and obtain her money to assist him in prosecuting his claim to the throne, on a solemn promise of marriage, so that she will be Queen, when he succeeds. Now it appears that there is resident in Normandy, the scene of the story, a family of great wealth and respectability of the name of Goupil. The Goupils read Paul Feval's story, and worked themselves up to a conviction that the Mme. Goret of fiction was Mme. Goupil of fact. They therefore determined to bring an action. The novelist was aghast at this most unexpected proceeding. He protested that Mme. Goupil never entered his head. And as for the scenes being depicted in Normandy, he said them there being himself a Breton, and they being, if taken from anywhere, taken from Brittany. His counsel submitted that the Goupil family were so well known, their position so assured, and their reputation so high, that it was impossible that M. Feval could have any such idea in his head. The Goupils, however, pointed to various circumstances and descriptions which, in their opinion, tended very strongly to direct attention to them, and invite odium. The Judge decided that the Goupils ought to be satisfied with M. Feval's solemn assurance that he was utterly guiltless of the insinuations attributed to him.

The Californian newspapers have lately been occupying considerable space with what are presumed to be careful estimates of the probable gross value of the products of the State during the present year. The wheat and barley crops are to aggregate $36,064,000; the wool clip—on a basis of 30,000,000 pounds—is to fetch $12,000,000, and the fruit crop, including grapes, from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. Taken as a whole, it is thought the agricultural and horticultural products will enrich the people to the extent of $53,000,000. Of this amount it is expected that at least $35,000,000 will be gained by exports to Europe, Asia, and the Eastern States. The yield of the mines will add $18,000,000, while lumber, fish and live stock are counted upon for a like sum. Altogether the total should reach $80,000,000, but we have no doubt there are a great many persons who believe that it will not fall short of $100,000,000. Now, the contemplation, even in imagination, of such a vast pile of gold, as a matter of course, would be comforting to the California mind under ordinary circumstances, but we are not prepared to say how far it may be so at this time, when the convulsions of the earth are doing so much to "shake" the popular belief in its realization.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Judgment for $147,000 Against a Banker—Particulars of the Case.

From the Cincinnati Times, April 12.

During the latter part of 1863, or early in 1864, while the war of the rebellion was at its full height, there came to this city, commissioned as a Pay-master in the Volunter Army, one Isaac N. Cook. Major Cook was assigned to the Department of the Ohio, and his head-quarters fixed at Cincinnati, which was then the head-quarters of the department named. Cook, while being a man of pleasing address, was exceedingly reckless so far as money matters were concerned, and used the money placed in his hands for the payment of soldiers with as much freedom as if it had been his own. About the time mentioned there were located in this city half a dozen or more of the most fashionable gambling-houses to be found west of the mountains. They were owned by the best men of the class which conducts this nefarious business, and "runners" of equally genteel appearance were employed by the score. Cook had not been in the city for any great length of time when he was met by one of these "ropers in." This "roper," it seems, had in some way learned Cook's character and weaknesses, and having "them down to a fine point, worked him to such an extent that in the course of a few days he had him, his pockets stuffed with greenbacks, seated before a faro-table at a well-known resort on the east side of Vine, between Fourth and Fifth streets. For a few days Cook was allowed to win moderate amounts of money, and continued "in luck" till perhaps he was $10,000 ahead. The vultures seeing that he was infatuated with the game, took the cub, and, to use a slang phrase, "went for him." During the two or three weeks that ensued he was taken from house to house until he had been robbed of $100,000 or more. This being all the money he had to his credit at the time, he was compelled to succumb, and the man who had robbed him failed to recognize him or assist him in the least.

Driven at last to desperation, and being called on by the War Department for a statement of his accounts, he made a clean breast of the whole affair. The authorities then took the matter in charge, and, by several gentle reminders that there might be criminal prosecutions brought, forced the gamblers to return the money, and it is stated by those who know that they paid over really more money than they had won from Cook.

The matter was then allowed to rest till the 16th of September, 1865, when a civil suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court against Isaac N. Cook, principal, and A. T. Tye and Wm. Putnam, his securities, to recover the sum of $97,626 97, which was still claimed to be due, together with damages and interest from Oct. 1, 1865, when Cook was commissioned as Colonel of Engineers. Upon investigation of the fact that most of the money had been recovered, Wm. Putnam, the father-in-law of Major Cook, was released from liability on his bond, and he has since died, as has also Mrs. Cook, the heart-broken wife of the reckless man. This case has been continued from time to time until yesterday, when a verdict was rendered by Judge Swayne against Cook for the sum of $147,926 79, being the full amount claimed. There is still a criminal prosecution for embezzlement pending against Cook, in which he is charged with nine separate offences. To the first five of these the defendant's counsel demurred, and the case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—XXII.

The Willard Asylum for the Insane.

OVID LANDING, Thursday, March 21, 1872.

Although there was no such specific design in selecting Ovid Landing for the site of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, there is something sadly fitting in its retired and peaceful location on the shore of Seneca Lake to the unfortunate beings whose ills necessitate their separation from the active, ocual world. The Willard Asylum is almost out of the world. It is three miles from the village of Ovid, and twenty from Geneva, and can only be reached by the lake steamers from the New-York Central Railroad Depot. There is, I say, a melancholy fitness in this sequestered, out of the way spot; for the insanity of all the inmates of the Asylum has become chronic—a phase of insanity the cure of which, though not impossible, is most improbable. The great majority of the patients are afflicted with *dementia*—an actual impairment of the mental powers, induced by the disease of insanity. They have passed out of the stage of acute mania, and are mostly harmless and comparatively quiet. The disease has done its work. Decay of the physical powers has begun, and is gradually but surely progressing, and death is only a question of time. Many are so imbecile as to be filthy in their habits, and require as much careful watching and attention as a helpless babe. Some are hopelessly crippled. There is a strong tendency among the chronic insane to crouch and double up the legs toward the body. Patients will often remain in the same attitude for hours together without moving a limb or a muscle. After a while they are never easy except when in that attitude; and, in time, the limbs become so cramped, and, eventually, so stiffened in their unnatural position as to render them utterly useless.

The cases of this description in the Asylum all arrived in that condition from the county poor-houses, where insufficient accommodation and inefficient supervision of the pauper insane make such results of only too common occurrence. A poor insane creature is sent to the county poor-house. He is destructive, tears his clothing to pieces, and is filthy in his habits. The authorities have neither the time nor the means for protecting him against himself, and he is, too often, put into a small dark room, where he can do no mischief, without bed or clothing—only a heap of straw to lie on—and is allowed to sink to the level of the beast. This is no idle, sensational talk. Dr. CHAPIN, the Superintendent of the Asylum, called my attention to several such cases. One was a man sent to the Asylum from Cortland County. He was found lying in the road, taken into the poor-house, and, being destructive, was kept without clothing, in a filthy state. No one knows who he is or whether he has friends or no. During the fourteen years he was in the poor-house he was always known as Winny, because that name was marked on his shirt. Another case, that of a very decent-looking young girl, is very horrible. She had been some years in the poor-house, and was very troublesome and destructive. Instead of treating her with prudence, they tried violence. Before being taken to the Asylum she had been kept naked and chained by the leg to the floor in a room about five feet square. The County Superintendent of the Poor on detailing her bad habits to Dr. CHAPIN, coolly informed him that he had tried everything with her; that he had flogged her with a whip and with a strap, but without bringing her to obedience. At last he tried "pulleying" her up from the ceiling by her thumbs, (the barbarous punishment described in my letter about Sing Sing Prison,) and found it eminently successful in keeping her in order. I should think so, poor creature! But this girl's case throws another fearful slur on the county poor-houses. In the earlier stages of her disease she was not locked up, and, in consequence of the want of proper accommodation for separating the sexes, some scoundrel took advantage of her demented condition, and she became the mother of a child. Heedless of such a warning, the authorities took no precaution to prevent the repetition of so lamentable an occurrence, and it was not long before she had a second child. Here is a case that sensational writers like CHARLES READE and WILKIE COLLINS might use without ransacking their brains for such fictions as the *Woman in White*. Still another terrible case, and I will cease to distress the readers of the TIMES. An unknown and friendless man named WATERS had been an inmate for years of the Richmond County Poor-house, on Staten Island. He had been kept in a state of nudity, and was literally reduced to a beast, and nothing else. Application was made to have him removed to Ovid. The Captain of the steamer told me how and in what state he was transported from Staten Island to the Asylum, he having taken him on board at Geneva. This is his description: "On the dock I saw a wooden packing-case—I should say from 3 feet, 6 inches to 3 feet 9 inches long. It had slats on the top, and looked like a live poultry cage. On looking into it I found there a man, all doubled up, wrapped round in blankets, but otherwise utterly naked. I took him aboard and he was taken to the Asylum." I was incredulous, but said nothing till I saw Dr. CHAPIN. I mentioned the story to him, and was horrified to learn that it was only too true. The poor creature was sent in that way, and arrived covered with his own excrement. I saw him in one of the wards. He was sitting very quietly in a chair, clean and decently clad. Under the doctor's care he has greatly improved in his habits, though he is hopelessly imbecile and his legs still and always will remain doubled up. I saw, too, the girl I have spoken of above. She is a very decent looking young woman, quiet and orderly, and gives the female attendants in the ward little trouble.

But most of those afflicted with *dementia* seem to lead a mere animal existence. They take little or no notice of what is going on around them. They do not appear to heed the passage of time. But there they sit in their chairs, day after day, seldom moving and seldom speaking unless spoken to by an attendant or the doctor, and apparently in a semi-unconscious state of imbecility. Though in the world, they are no longer of the world, and I think the more complete is their isolation from the world the better.

Still, there are many in the Asylum who are perfectly able and willing to work, and they are employed on the farm. These are, of course, not imbecile, but are generally quiet; only subject to chronic attacks of paroxysmal mania, which are almost invariably foreshadowed by restlessness and other symptoms, and are duly provided against. These attacks vary in their duration, sometimes lasting for two or three months, after which the patient will recover himself and remain perfectly quiet and docile for six months or more, when he will again become excited. I saw one poor fellow in the violent ward who interested me very much. He is as fine a specimen of humanity as I ever beheld; standing about six feet two inches in height, with a form fit for the study of a sculptor; powerfully built and muscular to a degree, and yet lithe and supple as a gymnast; aristocratic in appearance, possessing an intelligent and unusually pleasing countenance, wearing a bright healthy aspect, he stood facing us as Dr. CHAPIN and I entered the ward. He attracted my attention in a moment; for, though under restraint, (a strong leather belt,) to which two wristlets, confining his arms but leaving his hands free, were attached, was securely fastened round his waist,) he betrayed not the slightest symptom of insanity. I was on the point of calling Dr. CHAPIN'S attention to him when the words were arrested on my lips by the maniacal fire which suddenly flashed from his eye. The next moment he strode hastily toward me. I was not alarmed, for the poor fellow was pinioned; but, strong man as I am, I could not help thinking that had I encountered him with the free use of his arms, I should have no chance whatever with him. Dr. CHAPIN, however, quietly stepped in front of me, and the poor maniac's attention was immediately diverted to him. "Tell me," doctor, he said, seizing the doctor's hands, "are you not the Holy Ghost?" Dr. CHAPIN gently released his hands, and replied: "No; what makes you think so?" But the idea had for the moment taken too strong a hold of the madman. Again seizing the doctor's hand, he exclaimed wildly: "Now, doctor, you know you are the Holy Ghost. Look me straight in the eyes and tell me so, just to oblige me." Dr. CHAPIN, to pacify the excitement of his patient, said "yes" to oblige him. The poor fellow's fury was gone in a moment. He ran five or six yards along the ward, and, putting his head on the ground, turned head over heels. His mind seemed relieved, and he remained quite quiet during the remainder of the time we were in the ward. As I contemplated that physically magnificent man, (he is only thirty-four years of age, but has been insane for ten years,) I could not help thinking of poor *Ophelia's* lament over *Hamlet's* madness: "Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown."

In order to make clear the purpose and object of the Willard Asylum, and the many advantages which it possesses, I must give a short resumé of the circumstances and needs which called it into existence. As far as I can judge, it has but one disadvantage—a most serious one certainly, but arising from, I think, careless legislation, and easily to be remedied by an additional clause in its legislative charter. But more of that hereafter.

The State Asylum for the Insane, at Utica, was opened in 1843, and afforded the first, and for some time only State provision for the care of the insane. The law creating it prescribed the conditions of admission, and described the class of cases to be received. It inaugurated a State policy, which continued in operation until the passage of the act creating the Willard Asylum. Under the operation of this law, (the law of 1843,) insane persons, in indigent circumstances, were received into the Asylum at Utica, at the expense of the county from which they were sent. If recovery did not take place after two years' treatment in the Asylum, the insane person was liable to be removed to his county poor-house, if his friends were unable to care for him. In fact, the Asylum was to be considered purely in the light of a hospital; where patients should have the benefit of skillful medical treatment, quiet and seclusion for a stipulated time, but must give place to others if their cure seemed improbable. The capacity of the Asylum has never been equal to the wants of the insane. It is an admirably-conducted institution, but it can only accommodate comfortably 600 patients. The law of 1843, moreover, permitted the county superintendents of the poor to send the insane poor directly to the county poor-house on the occurrence of an attack of insanity, instead of to the Asylum at Utica; thus, in many cases, greatly decreasing the chances of probable recovery, from the bad accommodations and inefficient treatment which the poor-houses afforded.

With the increase of population, and under the operations of the law of 1843, there was a vast increase in the number of insane persons in the poor-houses. These poor-houses were managed by local elective Boards. They were governed by no uniform policy; and, though some were well constructed, arranged and managed, the majority were at best miserable receptacles. But let us see what the authorities themselves have to say. I extract the following from the report of the Board of State Charities for 1868, the year before the Willard Asylum was opened. Speaking of the poor-houses, the Commissioners say:

"There are cells for the confinement of the insane, sometimes in prison style, with heavy grated doors; again in the basement, with imperfect light; again in the form of dungeons, dimly lighted, dark and without any furniture. The air of the rooms is close, and the stench intolerable. The cells are dirty, the beds torn in pieces, and the floor littered with straw and bits of clothing. Rats, at times, perform the duties of scavengers.

"Into these poor-houses the insane are crowded, associating with idiots and paupers of sound mind, adults as well as children. The excitable and noisy may be found confined in the cells in chains, close neighbors to the inoffensive and quiet. Two of them may be locked up in a single cell."

Among them are those who are filthy in their habits; others are partially or entirely nude, females as well as males, and continuing in this condition for months and even years. Here are chronic cases of thirty to thirty-five years' standing; here are also recent cases, without any special medical treatment, or any effort made to secure their admission to the State asylum. Even the insane soldier subsides into the common pauper, with no special claims to attention. The insane receive, perhaps, no other care than that awarded to paupers; not unfrequently incompetent paupers are their keepers and attendants. At times they are treated rudely and severely. They suffer from medicines administered without the knowledge of a physician. The county authorities are sometimes parsimonious, and furnish no chairs or muffs to control excitable patients. It is a wonder that many such are in a state of constant irritation, or that the dreary record is so often found that, of large numbers discharged from the State asylum and found in the county-houses, few or none have materially improved."

This was the state of things to remedy which the Willard Asylum was created. In 1844 Miss DIX made a personal examination of the poor-houses, and presented a memorial to the Legislature asking that some other and better provision be made for the care of the insane in these places. Nothing resulted directly from this appeal. In 1856 a committee of the Senate made a similar personal inspection, and sent in a report with recommendations to the Senate. Public sentiment was aroused, but nothing definite resulted from the report, though for several years bills for the creation of new asylums and hospitals were presented and discussed. In 1864, however, on the representations of the State Medical Association, the Legislature authorized an inquiry into the condition of the insane in the various county poor-houses, such investigation to be made by Dr. SYLVESTER WILLARD, then Secretary of the Association. Dr. WILLARD'S report is among the legislative documents of the year 1865. It resulted in the passage of "An act to authorize the establishment of a State Asylum for the chronic insane, and for the better care of the insane poor, to be known as the 'Willard Asylum for the Insane.'" Dr. WILLARD died in 1865, before the passage of the law. His name was connected with the Asylum in consequence of the great interest he manifested in the movement which led to its creation. It is a question, however, whether it is desirable that a State institution should bear the name of a private individual, who, whatever his merits, did not stand alone by any means in furthering the great work. The act also provided that the three Commissioners, to whom was intrusted the purchase of the site, and the erection of the Asylum, "in making such selection (the site) they shall first seek for and select any property owned by the State, or upon which it has a lien." In pursuance of this provision the Commissioners, of whom Dr. CHAPIN was one, selected and designated the State Agricultural College Farm at Ovid, 475 acres in extent, as the site for the Asylum.

In October, 1869, the Asylum was opened for the reception of patients. It stands on an eminence rising directly from the shore of Seneca Lake, and, apart from the healthiness of its location, commands a prospect from its barred windows which must be a source of quiet enjoyment to many of its inmates. It is of a mixed style of architecture, and is built of red brick, with a Mansard roof, in the shape of a farm-laborer's three-pronged fork. The front building and two wing extensions in the rear, having a frontage of 1,200 feet, compose the offices and dwellings of the Superintendent and his officers and the various wards for the patients; the centre-rear extension, 180 feet deep, contains the kitchens, bakery, laundry, &c. At present only a portion of the Asylum is entirely finished. The walls of the wards are still in the rough in both the men's and women's sections, while only a part of the men's section is sufficiently completed to be fit for occupation. In addition to the main building, the old college, about a mile distant, has been converted into a subsidiary asylum. It is called "The Branch," and has accommodations for 200 patients. Here all the most harmless of the women are congregated. Between the Asylum and the Branch, close to the vegetable garden of the Asylum, three suitable buildings have been erected which will accommodate 100 of the most quiet among the men—those who work in the garden. They will be ready for occupation by the 1st of July, as also will the unfinished portion of the men's wing, which will admit 125 more patients. The plan of the Commissioners throughout has been to have a main establishment for the treatment of cases requiring immediate and frequent attention, and a series of detached buildings for the harmless, quiet and industrious; providing a permanent home, as it were, for them. This plan has been strictly adhered to, and continues to govern the action of the management. The number of patients in the Asylum and Branch at present is 580. On the 1st of July next the aggregate number in the Asylum and outlying buildings will be nearly 900. The farm is, of course, a great feature; completely isolating the Asylum, as it does, and giving healthy employment to many of the inmates. Only 200 acres, however, are under cultivation, the remainder being woodland and ravine. The total expenditure to Oct. 1, 1871, including the amount expended upon buildings already occupied and new buildings not yet occupied, was $607,008 98. The sum necessary to complete these buildings and furnish them is $80,000.

The Asylum, in its internal arrangements, is very similar to that at Utica. It possesses ample means of classification of the inmates. Its hygienic arrangements, the means of heating and ventilating are equal to those of the best institutions in the country. Each section (for males and females) has nine classified wards. Every ward has an attendant, with as many assistants as the nature of the cases in the ward demand. More assistants are, of course, needed to exert proper control in the violent wards. Every ward has its separate dining-room, washing-rooms, bath-rooms and closets. The medical organization, as well as the system of personal care of the patients, is on the same scale as that adopted at Utica or the State asylums in other States.

In going through the various wards, I found the generally characteristic delusions and peculiarities. One woman has, however, an unusual mania. She maintains that she is Jesus Christ, a delusion common enough among men. She importuned me for "a penny worth of tobacco." On the doctor remonstrating that the pernicious habit of chewing tobacco was incompatible with the character of the Savior, she readily rejoined: "I made tobacco. Everything I made is good. It must be good, then, to eat or to chew anything I made." Another woman believes that she will be Empress of the French when the present Ex-Empress dies. In the male wards, I saw a man who, though well able to talk, has not spoken for fourteen years. Another, a very intelligent, gentlemanly-looking man, came from his bedroom to speak to the doctor as we passed. He afforded a marvelous, though painful, instance of the power of delusions over a man of high education. He conversed most rationally, told the doctor of the delusions having been strong upon him the night before, and seemed thoroughly conscious that they were mere delusions, though he cannot shake them off when they come upon him. He says that sometimes while sitting in his chair, some unseen being repeats his thoughts out loud, close to his ear, and also repeats aloud what he is reading or writing. Again, he fancies that people are boring holes in the floor, under his bed. He is himself a physician, and seems totally unable to account for his delusions. As the cases at the Willard Asylum are mostly incurable and of long standing, the outward effects of the disease are much more pertinent than at Utica. The features of many are almost transformed, the eye very sunken, and the body often emaciated, though in some cases the body is very gross. The standing up of the hair, too, is much more common and more developed, the darker shades of hair especially so, and very grizzled and coarse, like horse-hair. I noticed, also, that much less restraint is required. This is in consequence of the advanced stage of the disease, when acute mania has worn out the brain, and imbecility, or partial imbecility, has supervened.

Before closing this letter I would call attention to the fact that a large portion of the insane poor in this State are still unprovided for except in the county poor-houses. What these houses were three years ago the State Commissioners of Charities tell pretty plainly. I am told they are somewhat improved of late. But according to that report there were then, excluding New-York and Kings Counties, 1,538 insane persons in the poor-houses of the State. Assuming the increase to be two and a half per cent, there are now 1,623 insane poor in the State. Six counties, however, have, on application to the Legislature, been exempted from sending their insane poor to the Willard Asylum, they having county asylums. They are Onondaga, Oneida, Chenango, Chautauqua, Jefferson and Monroe. The aggregate number in the asylums of these six counties is 280. Thus there are 1,343 remaining to be provided for by the State. Of these 526 are already at the Willard Asylum; but 717 still remain in the poor-houses of the various unexempted counties. But this number will be further reduced by the removal of 205 more patients to Ovid in July next, leaving 492 out in the cold.

Again, there is a class of the chronic insane for whom there is no provision. I allude to those who are not absolutely paupers. The law does not allow the Asylum at Utica to receive the chronic insane except as private patients, on a payment of so much per week for board and medical attendance. The law, too, forbids the admission to the Asylum at Ovid of any but pauper patients. This is the serious disadvantage I spoke of above. What, then, is to become of those who could pay, say $3 or $4 a week? The Superintendents of the Poor cannot send them to Ovid because they are not absolute paupers. They cannot go as private patients to Utica because they are too poor; so they remain a burden to their families, without skillful or suitable treatment, and in a situation where the necessary seclusion is almost impossible without cruelty.

Now, the Board of Trustees of the Willard Asylum believe that its plan may be so extended as to embrace the 1,500 chronic insane said to have been in the poor-houses in 1859, and those who are able to pay a small weekly sum. They have an organization equal to such a number, they can enlarge the number of their detached buildings without limit, and they believe they can take in all at a cost of construction of $350 per patient, and maintain them comfortably at a rate not exceeding $3 each per week. There is ample space for enlargement on the 475 acres belonging to the Asylum. There is, therefore, no site to purchase. All that needs to be done is simply to build more rooms and dwellings for patients; whereas, elsewhere, all the more costly buildings, offices, appliances for water-supply, gas-making, sewerage, baking and washing would have to be provided, rooms for the medical officers and employes to be built, and their additional pay would have to be added to the annual cost of maintenance. They believe it to have been the intention of the framers of the law creating their Asylum to remove all the insane from the poor-houses. Their Asylum has proved itself a marked success—a comfortable, well-managed and permanent home for the chronic insane and those discharged as incurable from the more special hospital at Utica. It is a comprehensive yet a feasible scheme. It is in accordance with the spirit of the law and the spirit of the times; it is a scheme which should commend itself alike to philanthropists and tax-payers. It is a scheme for placing those of our fellow-beings, who, of all others demand our warmest sympathies, under a responsible guardianship; fate having deprived them of the power of guarding themselves. A. P.

Suggestion for a Change in the Jury Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the loss of time to public officials and professional men, as well as pecuniary loss to the County, consequent upon individual members of a jury dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the pendency of prolonged trials, I venture to make the following suggestion with reference to jury trials in the Criminal Courts, based upon the law now in force regulating such trials in France.

In France, the statutory number necessary to form a jury in a criminal trial is, as with us, twelve. By section 394, however, of the French Criminal Code, it is further provided that, when a criminal trial appears to be of a nature to require a long time for its determination, the Criminal Court may direct, before the drawing of the list of jurymen, that beside the twelve jurymen there shall be drawn by lot one or two others, who shall be present at the trial. In case one or two of the jurymen became incapacitated from continuing their attendance at the trial, they are to be replaced by the supplemental jurymen. The substitution is to be made according to the order in which the supplemental jurymen shall have been drawn by lot. In view of past experience and of future important trials, this suggestion may be deemed worthy of attention by the present Legislature. It does not militate against the constitutional provision that "the trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate for ever," inasmuch as that provision would only require the common law number of twelve not to be diminished, and the right to a jury trial to be maintained, in all cases in which it had theretofore existed.

J. W. GERARD, Jr.,
No. 45 William-st.

The Legislature and the Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From present appearances it would look as if our legislators intended to defraud us out of the substantial fruits of our victory at the polls last November, by failing to give us a new charter, as recommended by the Committee of Seventy. Their course of action appears to be mainly influenced by personal considerations, or, perchance, by even more unworthy and sordid motives. Now, Sir, I am a business man, and from the utter uselessness of the thing, I had, for a series of years, refrained from taking a part or even casting a vote in our Municipal elections. Last November, with thousands of other men engaged in mercantile pursuits, I gave time and my individual efforts in hopes of bringing about the long-promised disenthrallment from the rule of that band of low ruffians who had so long been growing fat on public plunder.

Our victory at the polls was overwhelming, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine well-wisher for the promised new era of Reform and morality, but, Sir, are we, after all, to be compelled to relapse into the old order of things? Can it be possible that the change has been simply from one set of politicians to another? And that the people, the tax-payers, are, after all, to have no voice whatever in the selection of the men who are to be trusted with authority and with office? Is this to be the grand finale of our united efforts, irrespective of party or politics? Is this "grand uprising" to end in the farce of a squabble at Albany, on the part of the men who were most solemnly pledged to order and Reform? "Oh, mockfame and impotent conclusion!"

Mr. Editor, your noble course throughout this whole contest against fraud, corruption, rascality and brutality in high places, has met with a hearty response among all classes of men, but among none so much so as among the business men of this Metropolis. "Sink or swim," "survive or perish," we shall ever stand by the NEW-YORK TIMES as the champion of Reform.

If the charter which has been recommended by our representatives and mouth-piece (the Committee of Seventy) is not acted upon, then, Sir, I look upon voting as a most solemn farce—as far as our City elections are concerned, and myself, with hundreds of my business acquaintances will hereafter refrain from taking any part whatever in that ridiculous burlesque known as the elective franchise. Let "chaos come again," and the sooner the better; for then we shall know exactly where we stand, and that our only hope of "Reform" (what a farce the word appears to be at present) will be in organizing a "Reform movement" such as the business men of San Francisco carried out with such satisfactory results to the community. Yours, respectfully,

A PRODUCE MERCHANT.
NEW-YORK, Friday, April 12, 1872.

The Hildise Bund.

The central organization of the Hildise Bund, a co-operative German life insurance organization, held a meeting yesterday. Since the 1st of January $19,800 was paid out for life insurance to the families of deceased members, and $6,800 in aid of disabled members. The organization is composed of 200 divisions in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, numbering 9,000 members.

A LETTER TO MR. GREELEY.

APRIL 6, 1872.

To Horace Greeley:

SIR: As a reader of the *Tribune* for many years, an earnest opponent of slavery and secession, and a Republican of Whig antecedents and protective-tariff predilections, I venture to ask you to reconsider your purpose to take part in the Cincinnati Convention, and to accompany the request with a few reasons. I will not print my name at the end of my letter, because I do not desire notoriety, and yet recognising your right to know who your correspondent really is, I will desire the editor of the TIMES to send you my address if you ask for it.

The Cincinnati Convention will be an outgrowth of the Missouri movement originated in 1870 by CARL SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN. A few weeks ago you published in the *Tribune* a notice of that movement in which several erroneous statements appeared. Messrs. SCHURZ and BROWN claim that their movement was for the purpose of removing the disfranchising provisions from the Constitution of Missouri, and thus promoting reconciliation, order and prosperity in that State. That this claim of theirs is untrue, a mere statement of facts will demonstrate.

In 1867 CHARLES D. DRAKE was elected to succeed B. GRATZ BROWN as United States Senator. In January, 1869, CARL SCHURZ was a candidate before the Republican caucus in the Missouri Legislature for United States Senator in place of JOHN B. HENDERSON. Senator DRAKE warmly opposed SCHURZ, but the latter was nominated and elected. Thereupon Messrs. BROWN and SCHURZ began a struggle to deprive DRAKE of the leadership of the Republican Party in Missouri, and while DRAKE supported MCCLURG for renomination as Governor in 1870, they presented BROWN for that place upon the ticket. The Convention met at Jefferson City on the 31st day of August, 1870, and when a vote was taken upon the election of a presiding officer, it appeared that the DRAKE and MCCLURG delegates outnumbered those of BROWN and SCHURZ. That vote convinced the latter that they could not control the Republican Party of Missouri, and they thereupon determined that that party should not control the State, and at their instance their delegates "bolted" from the regular Republican Convention, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform of their own. I present here all of the two platforms relating to disfranchisement and tariff side by side, so that you and all may see wherein they differ:

REGULAR PLATFORM.	BROWN-SCHURZ PLATFORM.
Resolved, That the Republican Party shall be allowed to remove all disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same manner and to the same extent precisely as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people of the State, and the time to have come, and we cordially indorse the action of the Legislature of the present session, and of the qualified voters of the State in amendments removing all disqualifications from a large portion of the citizens of this State, and conferring equal political rights and privileges on all classes; and we hereby recommend them to the people for their approval and acceptance.	*Resolved*, That we favor such reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the economical administration of our public obligations, and such a modification of the present tariff as will equally distribute the burdens of taxation, so as to encourage domestic production, and will as nearly as may be practicable, place the burden of taxation as much as possible upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free as possible.
Resolved, That we favor such reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the economical administration of our public obligations, and such a modification of the present tariff as will equally distribute the burdens of taxation, so as to encourage domestic production, and will as nearly as may be practicable, place the burden of taxation as much as possible upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free as possible.	*Resolved*, That we favor the immediate removal of the disfranchising provisions from the Constitution of Missouri, and thus promoting reconciliation, order and prosperity in that State. That this claim of theirs is untrue, a mere statement of facts will demonstrate.
Resolved, That we favor the immediate removal of the disfranchising provisions from the Constitution of Missouri, and thus promoting reconciliation, order and prosperity in that State. That this claim of theirs is untrue, a mere statement of facts will demonstrate.	*Resolved*, That the time has come when the republican party of Missouri can, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens can be justified, has clearly ceased to exist; and this Convention, therefore, true to the solemn pledges of the party to the National and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the immediate removal of political disabilities, as well as of any exercise of arbitrary political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens, without distinction, as demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of republican institutions, and the welfare of the State, and to the harmony and preservation of the Republican Party.
Resolved, That the Republican Party, in furtherance of the grudge of Messrs. BROWN and SCHURZ against Senator DRAKE, in this they succeeded by adopting the following plan: The Democrats were induced to be "passive" as to the State ticket, but "active" as to members of the Legislature. Thus Brown secured a majority in about 14,000 for Governor in the Legislature (*the real power over the State*) was possessed by the Democracy, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, writer of the Broadhead letter of 1868, was chosen United States Senator.	*Resolved*, That we favor the immediate removal of the disfranchising provisions from the Constitution of Missouri, and thus promoting reconciliation, order and prosperity in that State. That this claim of theirs is untrue, a mere statement of facts will demonstrate.
Resolved, That we favor such reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the economical administration of our public obligations, and such a modification of the present tariff as will equally distribute the burdens of taxation, so as to encourage domestic production, and will as nearly as may be practicable, place the burden of taxation as much as possible upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free as possible.	*Resolved*, That we favor such reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the economical administration of our public obligations, and such a modification of the present tariff as will equally distribute the burdens of taxation, so as to encourage domestic production, and will as nearly as may be practicable, place the burden of taxation as much as possible upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free as possible.

Thus it appears that *before* the Brown-Schurz movement began, the Republican Legislature of Missouri had proposed to the people to *remove all disfranchising clauses from the State Constitution*, and then the regular Convention of the party placed its candidates upon a platform *indorsing* that action of the Legislature and *earnestly recommending* the people to ratify it at the polls. The Brown-Schurz platform is the more "wordy," but the two platforms do not differ by the fiftieth part of a hair in sense and meaning.

Both "regulars" and "bolters" being thus explicitly in favor of removing the disfranchising clauses from the State Constitution, there was no contest at the ballot box upon that question. The Legislature at the preceding session had submitted it to the people, both wings of the party in favor of its adoption or strike out the disfranchising clauses, and they were so stricken out by a vote well-nigh unanimous. But the fighting, the campaign, the contest, was fierce and earnest upon quite another matter, which was the real object of the Brown-Schurz movement, to oust the defeat of McCLURG from the Republican Party, in furtherance of the grudge of Messrs. BROWN and SCHURZ against Senator DRAKE. In this they succeeded by adopting the following plan: The Democrats were induced to be "passive" as to the State ticket, but "active" as to members of the Legislature. Thus Brown secured a majority in about 14,000 for Governor in the Legislature (*the real power over the State*) was possessed by the Democracy, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, writer of the Broadhead letter of 1868, was chosen United States Senator.

The following figures indicate how large a portion of the Republican party followed BOLTING BROWN. In 1868, MCCLURG ran for Governor and received 93,107 votes, the whole strength of the party, and that being a Presidential year, the vote was a full one. In 1870 he received 53,335 votes, or 19,771 less than the party strength of 1868. Making allowance for increase of population, MCCLURG received more than three-fourths, and BROWN less than one-fourth of the Republican vote. During the canvass, prior to the Convention, the Administration of Gen. GRANT took no part in the matter. After the Convention the President very properly, according to the usages of every party, declined to "dictate" to bolters as members of the Republican Party. No one "read them out of the party." They *went out* of their own accord. But, because of this action of the President, Mr. SCHURZ became also the enemy of Gen. GRANT.

Thus I have presented to you the real nature of the "Missouri movement"—to wit, the gratification of the personal grudge of BROWN and SCHURZ against DRAKE.

But having, as shown above, also obtained a grudge against the President and placed themselves outside of the Republican Party, they next propose to play upon the national stage the same drama so successfully presented in the theatre of Missouri; they call a Convention to meet at Cincinnati. The call reads well—it assumes the most principles of the Republican Party, and declares that they will do nothing to prejudice those principles or the great results of the war for the Union. But what is their plan? They will nominate Republicans for President and Vice-President, or a Republican for the first place and a Democrat for the second; the Democratic Party are expected to play "possum" as to the offices to carry well; but a House of Representatives is to be chosen. According to the Missouri precedent this will be Democratic. Suppose the "play" proves to be a success; we then will have (after March 4, 1873) a Republican President chosen mainly by Democratic votes; a Republican Senate and a Democratic House. The Government cannot be run without supplies; the House can refuse appropriations until the Senate yields to its demands; it can refuse pay to the army so long as troops are retained in any of the late rebel States, save upon the frontiers of Texas; revolutionary governments formed by WADE HAMPTON and TOOMBS et al. can seize upon the reconstructed States and practically annul the grants of suffrage and emancipation to the colored men. Even as the principal result of the Brown-Schurz movement in Missouri was a Democratic Legislature and FRANK BLAIR as United States Senator, so will the other result of the success of the Cincinnati Convention movement (if it shall find success) be the carrying out of the Blair-Brodhead programme. What avails it that your Convention declares its unwillingness to jeopard Republican principles, so long as the inevitable result of its action will be to place the power of the State in those principles? The very men who worked the speckon ball placed FRANK BLAIR, the pronounced enemy of the principles and measures so lauded by them, in the United States Senate. "By their fruits ye shall know them," says Holy Writ; "Acts speak louder than words," says common sense, condensed into a proverb.

However you or they may disguise it (you to yourself or to themselves, no man of common intent cannot be, and will not be, the Republican Convention. It has been called by men who defeated the Republican Party in Missouri, not for principle, but for personal motives, and to crush, by personal hostility, by mere vulgar rival ability, the men whose real object is to defeat the Republican Party in the nation, and win for themselves such places in the Democratic Party when it shall be placed in power through their means.

You, and men like you, have no part in such alliance, and you peril not only your reputation but the prosperity and well-being of your country by consorting with their authors.

I pray you, hold! go not with them. Stand firm upon the watch tower of freedom—upon the citadel of true Republicanism; let the *Tribune* maintain its old position in the land of our patriot army of voters, and bid all traitors and hypocrites go to their own place.

But whatever you may determine upon I wish to make it known to you and to all men that Messrs. BROWN and SCHURZ are political traitors, doing treason by means of false pretences; that entrenchment in Missouri was no mere fleet work then it was the work of the regular Republican Party of Missouri; that *their* peculiar work, for which they are entitled so all the credit, is, as before stated, *Democratic rule in Missouri, and the election of the writer of (and still the believer in) the Broadhead letter to the United States Senate.*

AN EARNEST REPUBLICAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Gli Ugonotti" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Herr KARL FORMES is to represent *Marcello*, in place of Mr. RYSE, the distribution of the remaining rôles being unchanged....Mr. J. R. THOMAS will give a concert at Association Hall, this evening. He will have the co-operation of Mme. THODORE BROWN, Miss SARAH BARROW, Señorita FILOMENO, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. W. MORGAN....A musical and literary entertainment will be supplied at Chickering Hall this evening by Misses NELLIE COLLINS and CLEMENTINE LARAE, Señorita FILOMENO and Mr. W. J. HILL....A change of bill at Wood's Museum will bring Miss LAURA KEENE before the public in the parts of *Marie de Lusenare* and *Ogarita*, in "The Sea of Ice."....At the Union-square Theatre, the VOKES family will make their debut in "The Belles of the Kitchen."....Señor PABLO SARASATE will to-morrow evening give a concert at Steinway Hall. To mention this fact is to say that a violin performance of the finest kind may be awaited. Señor SARASATE'S charming and eloquent playing is then to be enjoyed in a duo on motives from "Gli Ugonotti," in a fresh fantasia, by the executant, on airs from "Der Freyschutz," and in variations on "Home, Sweet Home." Miss NIEMANN, Signor FERRANTI, and other artists will take part in the interpretation of the programme....Signor CARLO PATTI'S benefit concert occurred at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. Mlle. Pauline Canissa, Mme. de Lussan, Mme. de Bythner, Mr. Tom Karl, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. S. H. Meigs and Mr. J. H. Pattison were the artists....On Saturday night, Señor HANIERI VILANOVA supplied, with the aid of his pupils, a most agreeable concert. The affair was given at Chickering Hall, and was very fashionably attended. The pupils of Señor VILANOVA did much credit, as was anticipated, to their professor, but the piano performances of Señor VILANOVA, conspicuous for sentiment and for varied and finished execution, afforded especial delight, and were supplemented by far more liberal evidence of the gentleman's talent than the bill of the evening gave reason to look for.

Masonic Funeral of Grand Secretary Powell Yesterday.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL, Past Grand Secretary of Free-masons of this State, was buried yesterday afternoon with Masonic honors, from his residence, No. 167 East Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Third-avenue. Dr. POWELL had held the position of Grand Secretary during the period from 1850 to 1858, at the time when the division among the Fraternity rendered it necessary for some able and one-acute mind to restore order out of chaos. He had also filled the responsible position of Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and has become Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 8, and Master of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 373. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of Mystic Tie Lodge, W Bro. Christianson, Master; the Grand Lodge being represented by M. W. John W. Simons, Past Grand Master and Grand Treasurer; R. W. Dr. Austin, Grand Secretary; R. W. Elwood R. Thorne and John J. Foster, District Deputy Grand Masters; R. W. Isaac H. Brown, Grand Steward; R. W. Robert Macoy, Past Deputy Grand Master and Grand Recorder of Knights Templar; R. W. Daniel Sickles, Past Junior Grand Warden, and Secretary-General of the Supreme Council No. 33; the following Past Grand officers: R. W. Bros. A. P. Morlarty, John Boyd, Royal G. Millard, W. B. Shove, and the following Past Masters of Lodges: W. Bros. Bost, Clute, J. Phillips, Hoole, H. Thompson, &c. The Grand Chapter was represented by M. E. Thomas C. Cassidy, Deputy Grand High Priest; M. E. James T. Smith, Past General Grand High Priest of the United States; M. E. John W. Simons, Past Grand High Priest of New-York; M. E. Companions W. F. Costenbader, Wm. Dixon, J. J. Gorman, J. Boyd and others. The Order of the Eastern Star was represented by M. W. Edward O. Jenkins, Past Grand Patron; R. W. Robert Macoy, Past Secretary; and the Masonic Veteran Corps was also represented by several of its members. The remains, which were placed in a handsome casket, were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they were buried with Masonic honors, W. Bro. J. M. Turner, Past Master of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, reading the impressive funeral service of the fraternity.

The Kansas Liberal Republican Convention a Failure.

A telegram from Topeka, Kansas, April 10, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, gives the following account of the Liberal Republican State Convention:

"The Liberal Convention, which is in session here, is a disappointment to friends and enemies. Those opposed to it expected, and many hoped, that enough prominent men would be here to give it character, and that a strong party would be built up. They considered that it would be better for the State to have two parties nearly equally balanced; they are, therefore, disappointed, as well as the friends of the movement, at the meagre show of representatives. While it is said that thirty-eight counties are represented, there are not a half-dozen men here that will give it much, if any, more strength than their own votes. A party led by Ex-Senator ROSS, Ex-Member of

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week ending with Saturday, April 13, the volume of business transacted at the Exchange has been much larger than usual, the total value of City real estate sold amounting to $701,970, as against the sum of $449,195, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, April 6. The market has also given evidence of greater strength, and at the auctions held the bidding has been more active, and the majority of the sales announced have been successfully carried through. The most important auction of the week was that conducted by JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, April 10, at which 100 lots belonging to the estate of JOHN PRICE, deceased, respectively located on Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, and streets adjacent thereto, were disposed of for $180,000 in the aggregate, a very good general result, although many of the lots sold below their estimated value. Another very interesting transaction consummated on the same day, at the Exchange, was that in charge of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., involving the sale of the Saratoga Springs Grand Union Hotel, which was purchased by Mr. A. T. STEWART for $632,000. Messrs. MULLER & Co. on Tuesday, April 9, sold at the Exchange the improved City property, belonging to the estate of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, deceased, who was killed in the Westfield disaster, to the value of $146,850, and the same, together with the amount realized from other auctions, made Tuesday's sales amount to over $300,000, the largest single day's business for months past. In addition, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., also sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, Brooklyn building lots, to the value of $32,695. In reference to other sales or other matters relating to the market, owing to the extreme length of our list of sales for the coming week, published below, space forbids further mention. Both the legal sales of property located respectively on Norfolk and on Chrystie streets, announced to occur at the Exchange on Saturday last, were indefinitely postponed, an appeal having been made to the decree in each case.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

During the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following auctions are advertised to occur, at which real estate as below described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named.

To-day, Monday, April 15.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, twenty-nine choice building lots, located as follows: Sixty-three on one line on the south side, 151 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25 by 136; One Hundred-street, two lots, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Seventh-street, one lot, north side, 99.1 feet east of Third-avenue; One Hundred and Eighth-street, one lot, south side, 161.3 feet east of Grand Boulevard; One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, three lots, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, seven lots, south side, 2.6 feet east of Eighth-avenue; Ninth-avenue, four lots, north-west corner of One Hundred and Second-street; Ninth-avenue, three lots, east side, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets; Tenth-avenue, three lots, north-west corner Ninety-seventh-street, with two lots adjoining on street, and fronting on Broadway; also, the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundredth-street, running through and fronting on Broadway, with frame house thereon. This sale is one of importance, from the superior quality of the lots to be late offered, should be attended with success. In addition to the above, the same auctioneer will also offer for sale, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the decree in the suit of ANDREW J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., as referee, a house and lot—latter 18 by 100.5—on the north side of Sixty-second-street, 80 feet west of First-avenue, and one plot of land on the north side of Ninety-fifth-street and the Bloomingdale road, having a front on the street or 83.3 feet, and on the road of about 76 feet. Also, under another Supreme Court foreclosure order, JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a large and very valuable building lot, fronting on the seven-story City lots situated on the west side of the Kingsbridge road, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Ninetieth-street, with a dwelling-house upon the same, the erection of which is said to have cost originally $25,000.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, known as No. 105; house about 40 feet deep, with extension of about 12 feet; lot 24.8 by 100. Also, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JOSEPH MEAKIN, Esq., referee, a lot on the south side of Fourth-street, 24.2 feet west of Macdougal-street; lot 21 by 100.9 feet. Also, by order of the Executors of the estate of HENRY STUCKE, deceased, two lots situate on the north side of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth-street, each 25.7 by 100, and two lots situate on the north side of Jefferson-street, East Mount Vernon, Westchester county, 237.8 feet east of Lexington-avenue, being together in size about 107 by 100 feet.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, a house for two years, dated May 1, 1870, of lot, in size 20 by 100.5, located on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue. Also, by order of the executors of the estate of JAMES HOLLOND, deceased, the dwelling-house and Westchester County property. The dwelling-house and about seven acres of land, late the residence of JAMES HOLLON, deceased, situated on the White Plains road, near the Post Lorillard mansion, one mile east of the Fordham Station, and about one and a half miles south of William's Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Also, the store now or lately occupied by JOHN BURTCHER, together with the land adjacent to the same on both sides of the Boston road, opposite the Bronx Bleaching and Printing Works.

By WM. KENNELLY, at an adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, V. B. KENNELLY, Esq., referee, one lot on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street, and a plot of eighteen lots in rear of above, nine each, fronting on the streets named.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, three full size lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 150 feet east of Third-avenue, with the three-story French-roof frame house thereon known as No. 238 and the One Hundred and Twenty-third-street house in size 20 by 42, with two extensions in rear.

By JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., at Astoria, Long Island, at 3 P. M., at Washington (Blackwell's) Hall, Fulton-street, in the town named, by order of the executors of the Stevens estate, 150 Astoria lots, all desirably located within a short distance of the steam-boat landing, and situated respectively on Jamaica-avenue, Broadway, Remsen, Emerald, Elm, Academy, Lincoln, Camelia and First streets. Free tickets for the sale. MAPS, containing description of property and other information, can be obtained of the auctioneer this morning at his office, No. 22 Nassau-street.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, 109 lots, located in the Twelfth Ward of that city, being the last and closing out sale of the property owned by CHAS. TAYLOR, WM. S. DURHAM and S. J. ABERN, the greater portion of which was disposed of at several successful public auctions held last season.

To-morrow, Tuesday, April 16.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at an executors' sale, by order of Messrs. EUGENE SAVORET and WM. H. BRAMAN, executors of the estate of WM. ELSWORTH, deceased, the entire block of land, containing twenty-six lots, bounded by the Boulevard, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, Riverside road, One Hundred and Fortieth-street, also the plot or gore of land opposite to the above, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, embracing the entire frontage of that street between the Boulevard and the Bloomingdale road, and containing about seven City lots. This property is not only intrinsically but prospectively of great value, and the proposed sale is one of the most important of the week. The same firm will, in addition, offer for sale at public auction the three-story and basement brick-front house and lot situate on the north side of West Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 147; lot 20.5 by 92 feet; also the lot of land, together with the frame house, stable and sheds thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 98 feet; also, two full-size building lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 225 feet west of Third-avenue; also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. W. GOODRICH, Esq., referee, the property known as No. 7 Broad-street, near Wall, embracing a lot 29 by about 20 feet, with the building thereon.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, the two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 44 and 45 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lots each 25 by 103.3, houses each 20 feet in depth. Also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a four-story brick house and lot situate on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 125 feet 9 inches west of Third-avenue; lot 16.9 by 98.9.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at an executor's sale, by order of GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., executor, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 111, situate on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house 25 by 48 feet, with extension of 15 feet; lot 25 by 102.3. Also, the four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone dwelling and No. 40 East Twenty-first-street, south side, near Broadway; house 25 by 61 feet, with extension of 18 feet; lot 25 by 103.3.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., referee, the two-story and basement frame house and lot situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 300 feet west of Third-avenue, and known as No. 125; lot 25 by 100.11; also, at two adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sales, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee in both, the house and lot No. 16 Waller-street, north side, 150 feet west of Church-street, and a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 413 feet east of Tenth-avenue, first named lot 25 by 100.5, second 20.3 by 94.9.

By A. J. BLEECKER, at public auction, the lot of ground as by 61, situate on the north side of Reade-street, 100 feet west of Church-street, known as No. 95.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of the executors of the estate of MICHAEL PHELAN, deceased, the piece of ground containing about three City lots, located on the east side of Crosby-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as Nos. 65, 67, 67 and 69, with walls of building thereupon, and by five stories, lately occupied by PHELAN & COZZENDEN as a billiard manufactory; size of plot, 75 by 100.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by order of EDWARD ICKE, Esq., referee, the triangular plot of ground, with building thereon, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Roosevelt and Oak streets, in size 30.3 by 33.2 by 29.3, known as the brewery of A. & B. MCDONALD, Esq., in operation as a distilling establishment, together with the dwelling-house, a detached country residence, located at Scarsdale, Westchester County, embracing a handsome stone dwelling-house, in size 40 by 53, together with about seven acres of ornamental grounds, with stables, coach-house, tool-house, and other out-buildings thereon, and known as the late residence of EDWARD D. NELSON, deceased. The property is situated within a quarter of a mile of the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and distances from the City only nineteen miles.

Thursday, April 18.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO. at public auction, to close an undivided interest, forty-seven valuable lots located in Manhattanville, between Broadway and Amsterdam-avenue, and near the Kingsbridge road, in the town, together with the amount realized from other auctions, made Tuesday's sales amount to over $300,000, the largest single day's business for months past. In addition, JERE. JOHNSON, JR., also sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, Brooklyn building lots, to the value of $32,695. In reference to other sales or other matters relating to the market, owing to the extreme length of our list of sales for the coming week, published below, space forbids further mention. Both the legal sales of property located respectively on Norfolk and on Chrystie streets, announced to occur at the Exchange on Saturday last, were indefinitely postponed, an appeal having been made to the decree in each case.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

During the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following auctions are advertised to occur, at which real estate as below described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named.

Today, Monday, April 15.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, twenty-nine choice building lots, located as follows: Sixty-three on one line on the south side, 151 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25 by 136; One Hundred-street, two lots, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Seventh-street, one lot, north side, 99.1 feet east of Third-avenue; One Hundred and Eighth-street, one lot, south side, 161.3 feet east of Grand Boulevard; One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, three lots, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, seven lots, south side, 2.6 feet east of Eighth-avenue; Ninth-avenue, four lots, north-west corner of One Hundred and Second-street; Ninth-avenue, three lots, east side, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets; Tenth-avenue, three lots, north-west corner Ninety-seventh-street, with two lots adjoining on street, and fronting on Broadway; also, the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundredth-street, running through and fronting on Broadway, with frame house thereon. This sale is one of importance, from the superior quality of the lots to be late offered, should be attended with success. In addition to the above, the same auctioneer will also offer for sale, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the decree in the suit of ANDREW J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., as referee, a house and lot—latter 18 by 100.5—on the north side of Sixty-second-street, 80 feet west of First-avenue, and one plot of land on the north side of Ninety-fifth-street and the Bloomingdale road, having a front on the street or 83.3 feet, and on the road of about 76 feet. Also, under another Supreme Court foreclosure order, JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a large and very valuable building lot, fronting on the seven-story City lots situated on the west side of the Kingsbridge road, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Ninetieth-street, with a dwelling-house upon the same, the erection of which is said to have cost originally $25,000.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, known as No. 105; house about 40 feet deep, with extension of about 12 feet; lot 24.8 by 100. Also, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JOSEPH MEAKIN, Esq., referee, a lot on the south side of Fourth-street, 24.2 feet west of Macdougal-street; lot 21 by 100.9 feet. Also, by order of the Executors of the estate of HENRY STUCKE, deceased, two lots situate on the north side of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth-street, each 25.7 by 100, and two lots situate on the north side of Jefferson-street, East Mount Vernon, Westchester county, 237.8 feet east of Lexington-avenue, being together in size about 107 by 100 feet.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, a lease for two years, dated May 1, 1870, of lot, in size 20 by 100.5, located on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue. Also, by order of the executors of the estate of JAMES HOLLOND, deceased, the dwelling-house and Westchester County property. The dwelling-house and about seven acres of land, late the residence of JAMES HOLLON, deceased, situated on the White Plains road, near the Post Lorillard mansion, one mile east of the Fordham Station, and about one and a half miles south of William's Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Also, the store now or lately occupied by JOHN BURTCHER, together with the land adjacent to the same on both sides of the Boston road, opposite the Bronx Bleaching and Printing Works.

By WM. KENNELLY, at an adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, V. B. KENNELLY, Esq., referee, one lot on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street, and a plot of eighteen lots in rear of above, nine each, fronting on the streets named.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, three full size lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 150 feet east of Third-avenue, with the three-story French-roof frame house thereon known as No. 238 and the One Hundred and Twenty-third-street house in size 20 by 42, with two extensions in rear.

By JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at Astoria, Long Island, at 3 P. M., at Washington (Blackwell's) Hall, Fulton-street, in the town named, by order of the executors of the Stevens estate, 150 Astoria lots, all desirably located within a short distance of the steam-boat landing, and situated respectively on Jamaica-avenue, Broadway, Remsen, Emerald, Elm, Academy, Lincoln, Camelia and First streets. Free tickets for the sale. MAPS, containing description of property and other information, can be obtained of the auctioneer this morning at his office, No. 22 Nassau-street.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, 109 lots, located in the Twelfth Ward of that city, being the last and closing out sale of the property owned by CHAS. TAYLOR, WM. S. DURHAM and S. J. ABERN, the greater portion of which was disposed of at several successful public auctions held last season.

To-morrow, Tuesday, April 16.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at an executors' sale, by order of Messrs. EUGENE SAVORET and WM. H. BRAMAN, executors of the estate of WM. ELSWORTH, deceased, the entire block of land, containing twenty-six lots, bounded by the Boulevard, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, Riverside road, One Hundred and Fortieth-street, also the plot or gore of land opposite to the above, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, embracing the entire frontage of that street between the Boulevard and the Bloomingdale road, and containing about seven City lots. This property is not only intrinsically but prospectively of great value, and the proposed sale is one of the most important of the week. The same firm will, in addition, offer for sale at public auction the three-story and basement brick-front house and lot situate on the north side of West Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 147; lot 20.5 by 92 feet; also the lot of land, together with the frame house, stable and sheds thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 98 feet; also, two full-size building lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 225 feet west of Third-avenue; also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. W. GOODRICH, Esq., referee, the property known as No. 7 Broad-street, near Wall, embracing a lot 29 by about 20 feet, with the building thereon.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, the two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 44 and 45 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lots each 25 by 103.3, houses each 20 feet in depth. Also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a four-story brick house and lot situate on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 125 feet 9 inches west of Third-avenue; lot 16.9 by 98.9.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at an executor's sale, by order of GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., executor, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 111, situate on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house 25 by 48 feet, with extension of 15 feet; lot 25 by 102.3. Also, the four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone dwelling and No. 40 East Twenty-first-street, south side, near Broadway; house 25 by 61 feet, with extension of 18 feet; lot 25 by 103.3.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, AMBROSE MONELL, Esq., referee, the two-story and basement frame house and lot situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 300 feet west of Third-avenue, and known as No. 125; lot 25 by 100.11; also, at two adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sales, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee in both, the house and lot No. 16 Waller-street, north side, 150 feet west of Church-street, and a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 413 feet east of Tenth-avenue, first named lot 25 by 100.5, second 20.3 by 94.9.

By A. J. BLEECKER, at public auction, the lot of ground as by 61, situate on the north side of Reade-street, 100 feet west of Church-street, known as No. 95.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of the executors of the estate of MICHAEL PHELAN, deceased, the piece of ground containing about three City lots, located on the east side of Crosby-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as Nos. 65, 67, 67 and 69, with walls of building thereupon, and by five stories, lately occupied by PHELAN & COZZENDEN as a billiard manufactory; size of plot, 75 by 100.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by order of EDWARD ICKE, Esq., referee, the triangular plot of ground, with building thereon, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Roosevelt and Oak streets, in size 30.3 by 33.2 by 29.3, known as the brewery of A. & B. MCDONALD, Esq., in operation as a distilling establishment, together with the dwelling-house, a detached country residence, located at Scarsdale, Westchester County, embracing a handsome stone dwelling-house, in size 40 by 53, together with about seven acres of ornamental grounds, with stables, coach-house, tool-house, and other out-buildings thereon, and known as the late residence of EDWARD D. NELSON, deceased. The property is situated within a quarter of a mile of the depot of the Harlem Railroad, and distances from the City only nineteen miles.

Thursday, April 18.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO. at public auction, to close an undivided interest, forty-seven valuable lots located in Manhattanville, between Broadway and Amsterdam-avenue, and near the Kingsbridge road, in the town, under the direction of JUDGE J. LYONS, Esq., referee, acting in lieu of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., deceased, and known as Nos. 1 to 47 inclusive, on the map of the property of FREDERICK STORK, 203.5 feet south of Second-avenue, lot 18.6 by 100.5; also, at two adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sales, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee in both, the house and lot No. 16 Waller-street, north side, 150 feet west of Church-street, and a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 413 feet east of Tenth-avenue, first named lot 25 by 100.5, second 20.3 by 94.9.

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Saturday, April 20.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, to close an undivided interest, forty-seven valuable lots located in Manhattanville, between Broadway and Amsterdam-avenue, and near the Kingsbridge road, in the town, under the direction of JUDGE J. LYONS, Esq., referee, acting in lieu of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., deceased, and known as Nos. 1 to 47 inclusive, on the map of the property of FREDERICK STORK, 203.5 feet south of Second-avenue, lot 18.6 by 100.5; also, at two adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sales, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee in both, the house and lot No. 16 Waller-street, north side, 150 feet west of Church-street, and a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 413 feet east of Tenth-avenue, first named lot 25 by 100.5, second 20.3 by 94.9.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:

6th-av., opposite the Park, three lots near 59th-st.
6th-av., opposite the Park, fourteen lots near 59th-st.
6th-av., opposite the Park, four lots near 67th-st.
7th-av., opposite the Park, two lots near 59th-st.
7th-av., above the Park, several large and small plots.

New-av., near 160th-st., 50x20 feet.
New-av., near 162d-st., seven lots.
Boulevard, near 77th-st., two lots.
Grand Boulevard, near Fifty-ninth-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard and 59th-st., thirty-one lots and gores.
Grand Boulevard, near 60th-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 61st-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard and 62d-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 63d-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard and 64th-st., fifteen lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 167th-st.
165th-av., several large and small plots.
166th-av., near 165th-st., seven lots.
110th-av. and Grand Boulevard, near 167th-st., two very handsome plots.

27th and 28th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., two very handsome plots, suitable for tenements.

86th-st., near 8th-av., three lots.
106th-st., opposite the Park, near 7th-av., two lots.
107th-st., between Park and Fifth avenues, four lots.
108th-st., between Park and Fifth avenues, twelve lots.
109th-st., between Park and Fifth avenues, twelve lots.
140th and 141st sts., near 7th-av., twenty-four lots.
140th-st., near 8th-av., eight lots.

For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:

6th-av., opposite the Park, three lots near 60th-st.
6th-av., opposite the Park, fourteen lots near 60th-st.
6th-av., opposite the Park, four lots near 67th-st.
7th-av., opposite the Park, two lots near 59th-st.
7th-av., above the Park, several large and small plots.

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Grand Boulevard, near Fifty-ninth-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard and 59th-st., thirty-one lots and gores.
Grand Boulevard, near 60th-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 61st-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard and 62d-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 63d-st., about eight lots.
Grand Boulevard and 64th-st., fifteen lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 167th-st.
165th-av., several large and small plots.
166th-av., near 165th-st., seven lots.
110th-av. and Grand Boulevard, near 167th-st., two very handsome plots.

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Grand Boulevard, near Fifty-ninth-st., about eight lots

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of travel.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 11. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18. COLUMBIA. Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25. EUROPA. Saturday, May 4.
Saturday, June 1. ANGLIA. Saturday, May 11.

And an extra steamer of this line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as soon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $26.
Certificates to assist friends can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York every SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....April 27, 2 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 7 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all CLOSS) in graded, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For passage plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF DUBLIN.....Thursday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, April 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 27, 6 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Wednesday, April 17, at 12 M.
EGYPT, CROGAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, April 27, 8 A. M.
SPAIN, CRAIG, Tuesday, May 7, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.

Passengers by Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $76 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 8, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 15, at 8 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
CHINA.....Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, April 24, '72
CUBA.....Wednesday, May 1, '72
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, May 8, '72
JAVA.....Wednesday, May 15, '72

FROM BOSTON
CALABRIA.....Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Saturday, April 27, '72
BAVARIA.....Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA.....Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, May 18, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, May 18.
PEREIRE.....DANES.....Saturday, June 1.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the tedious transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SAN JUAN DEL NORTE; GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONROD, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 12.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELESTADIUS.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——.....June 23

These splendid steamers carry passengers at reduced rates, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) April 18.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 25.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. B. CHITTY, (via Nassau,) May 2.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York Mail Steam-ship Line.—Steamer Pier 17 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY DE MAXICO, Timmerman, Thursday, May 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn, Wednesday, May 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS,

A Gaelic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. ADKINS, will sail on THURSDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 197 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

A LADY GOING TO PARIS WOULD assist as escort for three or four ladies, or a family desirous to save expenses; best references will be given. Call or address for one week FRENCH LADY, No. 56 West 23d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steamer's foot of Broadway, Albany, at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 11th.....9½ A. M. Friday, 12th.....6 A. M.
Saturday, 13th.....10½ A. M. Monday, 15th.....9 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th.....12½ P. M. Wednesday, 17th.....11 A. M.
Thursday, 18th.....2½ P. M. Friday, 19th.....1 P. M.
Saturday, 20th.....3 P. M. Monday, 22d.....7 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....3 P. M. Tuesday, 23d.....7 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEKIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 3 and 5½, for Carmansville, Hazlewood, Yorkville, Port Morris, Persy, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half price rooms, 25 cents. Steamers ALEXANDER HOLT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 5 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT.—CITIZENS' STEAM-boat Company of Troy receives SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily (Saturday excepted), will leave Pier 42, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad. JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

THE BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 13 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

2.30 P. M., Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canadaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via N. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8.30 A. M. Mail and express trains.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
8.30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains running north connect for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 276 Broadway; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in the best business houses. Open day and evening all Summer.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President. Spring session begins April 3. For terms, &c., address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, M. A., M. D., residing near London, Mathematical Honor-man and Prizeman in modern languages, Trinity College, will receive three pupils into his family; will visit New-York this Summer. For further information address F. W. RHINELANDER, Esq., No. 8 Liberty-st. New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR children, and private recitation rooms for young ladies; established 1860; object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special private instruction to those desiring it. Address or call on Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.

Circulars may be had of Rev. J. W. BIRD, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, RIVER-SIDE, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 339 4th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—HAVERSTRAW, Rockland county, on the Hudson. LAVALETTE NELSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding school for ten boys; terms moderate.

ALONZO PLACE, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Cheshire, Conn. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILLER.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS.—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED AND of very successful as a teacher, would give instruction upon the piano to a few more pupils; terms, $5 per quarter. Address Miss PROVOST, Box No. 129 Fleet Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, desires to teach through the Summer months. Address C. C., No. 424 Buttonwood-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

INSURANCE.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND NINETEENTH-STREET.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Assessors of Action, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th April inst.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. H. HISLBIT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, B. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, Jr., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Government.

N. Y. and G. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 90 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 19 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds,

7 or 8 or 10 per Cent,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.

These bonds will bear the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities in the market. They sell only 90ct in the State of Illinois, provided for by State taxation.

A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

THE COMMON FUND

COMPANY, LIMITED, INCORPORATED LONDON, 1869, TO DEAL IN NATIONAL SECURITIES, control the United States Debt and maintain the National Currency, par in gold.

OFFICES: LONDON, No. 34 Clements-lane; PARIS, No. 16 Place Vendome; NEW-YORK, No. 36 Wall-st.

Circulars may be had of bankers generally, or at the offices of the Company.

RICHARD HENRY MILLS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS NO. 9 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Leonard Kirby, Edwin R. Livermore,
Wm. B. Skidmore, M. S. Carpenter,
John Castree, Aaron Rutherford,
Francis A. Ray, John Keyser,
Henry Bleecker, Wm. H. Fish,
Thos. Peters, Joseph Gaines,
Cyrus H. Lourie, T. G. Mathews,
Watson Buckley, Joel D. Hunter,
Wilson G. Hunt, Aaron Claflin,
Daniel Drew, Charles H. Leavitt,
John J. Morris, Edwin Livingston,
George Opdyke, Henry Wood,
Geo. W. Nisbet, Sam Wheeler,
James M. Quitich, Lyman A. Jackson,
Thos. Kinsella, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,
C. W. Burt, J. W. G. Clements,
Gardner G. Twain, Marshall O. Roberts,
Wm. Van Norden, Edgar Ryan,
Samuel T. Knapp, Valentine Kirby,
Nathaniel Smith, Francis Jenkins,
Peter Lowe,
John Romer.

And the following gentlemen inspectors of next election, viz.: Charles H. Graham, Hector Armstrong and Horton Frost. And at a meeting of the Board held this day, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting will be held at this office, at 4 o'clock, THIS DAY, to take into consideration the action of the Governor in reference to the sale of the Road on the 20th inst. You must respond to the amount of your bonds, and be prepared to deliver them to a committee at once.

CHARLES L. FROST,
Chairman Committee S. & A. R. R. Co. of Alabama.
MONDAY, 15th April, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DELAWARE, OHIO, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON, KY.,

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Interest January and July at Bank of America, New-York.

Only TEN THOUSAND dollars per mile ON COMPLETED ROAD, costing near four times the amount of the mortgage.

No bonds can be better secured; for sale at 92½ and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

J. H. WILSON, late U. S. A. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Pres't St. L. & S. E. R'way.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 79 William-st., New-York.
No. 205 South Fourth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip RAILWAYS Negotiate loans and sell Securities.

Choice securities constantly on hand.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 8, 1872.

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose dividends remain unclaimed, are hereby informed that their dividends remitted in New-York funds, by giving notice to the Treasurer to this city.

Those entitled to statements of new stock can obtain any information they may desire by addressing

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer,
No. 238 South 4th-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 2 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ADEE SNEDEN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 14, 1872.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office, No. 16 Broad-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April, at 12 M., for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of importance to their interests.

WILLIAM TAUSSIG, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE. Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 20 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

ASSETS OVER $3,600,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Send for circular. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.

FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 63 New Bowery, New-York.

Money deposited now will date interest from the first of last month.

Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $6,595,230 78; surplus, $215,502 51.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable in cash on 20th April proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 1st April.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 9th proximo.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON maturing May 1 on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana, will be paid on or after that date, at the office of JONES & SCRUGGS, Financial Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF POST ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 10 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF POST ROYAL Railroad Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of the Company at maturity.

E. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS.

SKANDINAVISK POST.
(The Scandinavian Post.)

Is published daily, semi-weekly and weekly, in New-York, by Gustavus Obom, Nos. 25 and 27 Chatham-st., opposite City Hall, and is a true Republican journal, devoted to politics, commerce and literature, and the ONLY Scandinavian paper east of Chicago, and, as it is the only paper in the language published in three editions, it cannot fail to prove a very valuable advertising medium to all business men who desire to obtain the patronage of the Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians and Danes), residents in New-York, Brooklyn and the whole country. Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., advertising agents in New-York, receive and forward advertisements for Skandinavisk Post.

Daily Post, 1 copy, $6; 4 copies, $15; 10 copies, $30
Semi-W. Post, 1 copy, $3; 4 copies, $9; 10 copies, $20
Weekly Post, 1 copy, $2; 4 copies, $6; 10 copies, $15

PROPOSALS.

MANCHESTER WATER-WORKS,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COURT-HOUSE BUILDING,
MANCHESTER, N. H., April 6, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER PIPES.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Manchester are prepared to receive proposals for about 10 miles of water-pipes, from 6 to 20 inches in diameter, together with their appendages of gates and valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.

Drawings, specifications and form of contract may be seen, and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the engineer.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissioners' office, in Manchester, N. H., on or before WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. T. FANNING, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 6, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of

STATIONERY

as may be required in the Department of Texas, from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGNER, THE NOTED HORSE-TAMER, will appear for 24 hours longer, at No. 118 West 30th-st., near 6th-av. Free exhibition with his wonderful ponies at 7½ EVERY EVENING.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TEAM OF Morgan horses, 16 hands high, handsome, 5 years old, gentle in all harness and under saddle, and warranted sound; price $900. JAS. FINAN, No. 139 West 125th-st.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND A-road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and examine.

DAM & SON, No. 142 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT COUPE, IN PERFECT order, made by Wood Brothers. Apply at private stable, in alley, East 10th-st., one door from Broadway, north side.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PRIVATE stable, complete in all its appointments; centrally located. Apply to HOLMES' BROS., No. 48 East 23d-st.

ARRIVED AT LAST—J. C. DEVO, OF the City of Jackson, Miss., with fifty head of fine horses, at A. S. CHAMBERLIN'S stable, 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STABLE, TEN stalls, water and gas; rent reasonable to a responsible party. No. 321 West 32d-st.

WANTED—PRIVATE STABLE, SITUATED between 23d and 42d sts., from May 1. Address T., Post-office Box No. 1,367.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 161 W

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Pulpit Utterances by Prominent City Divines.

Dr. Frothingham on Morse and Mazzini—Dr. Thompson on Credulity of Science—Mr. Hepworth on Real Worth of Money and Character.

MORSE AND MAZZINI.

Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, at Lyric Hall.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning, at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on "Morse and Mazzini." Within a very recent period, he said, two men died, one in our own City of New-York, the other in the famous old City of Pisa, whose characters were so peculiar, and whose careers so remarkable, that they deserved to be considered sacred places and in the hour when men meet for the holiest contemplations. Morse began life as an artist, and continued at that profession for half a lifetime, with considerable success. He evinced no extraordinary genius until he hit upon the trail of a remarkable discovery, and the rest of his life was directed to the perfection of the magnetic telegraphs. For this he labored, and won. Here he showed genius, perception, insight, courage, and on these he built his hope. In all other departments he was nothing. In politics he had no ideas; he had had no insight or reflection. He was a Conservative in America where there was nothing to conserve. He was the friend of traditions where there were none. He believed altogether in the past in a country that had no past, only a future. He was that extraordinary phenomenon of thirty years ago that we used to describe as a Northern man with Southern principles—that is, a man who lived under one set of institutions and believed in another. In our own land a republican, he did not understand republicanism, and he had not the first conception of the underlying republican laws. He fell into old ruts and said as bitter things against anti-slavery spirit as its greatest and most determined enemy. In religion he was equally unadventurous, but as an inventor he could face poverty, he could bear neglect, he could meet privations, he could laugh down ridicule. He was a man of indomitable mind; he had faith in the idea and such men were very rare. MAZZINI was a pure Ideahst. He never did anything with material force; he was a thinker, a pure serene thinker. He lived in the calm, sunny atmosphere of lofty ideas, a brilliant writer, an eloquent speaker, a man of singular power of character, nevertheless he lived entirely above the ordinary ground of human affairs. Profoundly interested in government he was no politician, for he never could subordinate ends to means. He was not a statesman, for he never pursued the sanctity of tradition. He was anything but a demagogue, for he never pandered to man's too well to use them for his own purposes. He knew of no words that could so well describe JOSEPH MAZZINI as the old Hebrew word which we translate as a prophet, not in the sense that he could foretell future events but in the grand original sense of the man who had profound faith in moral principles, and believed that the kingdom of heaven would come through these principles, but through these principles alone. He was a patriot—an Italian; he worshiped Italy. Rome was his Mecca, the Italian nation was his chosen people, to whom he gave his heart. He was a patriot with principles so broad, with ideas so far reaching, with conceptions so brilliant, with hopes so magnificent that Italy only floated like a gem in the ocean of his humanity. He worked for his country, not as a politician, a statesman or a mere reformer, but as a true enthusiast whose soul was a pure white flame. He worshiped a dream, for he was a dreamer, a visionary, who saw in the future a perfect unity of Italy, an Italian republic pure in its constitution, the abolition of the Papacy, the downfall of the Pope, the supremacy of the people, a government to be a model for the rest of the whole earth; in short, a religious republic. A more religious man than MAZZINI never breathed. A man of profounder faith, of loftier aspirations and more earnest prayer, never lived. He was a pure Theist, whose purpose was the elevation of the material toward the Divine. He was a man of human passions who could concede everything to his friends, but to his opponents, nothing. He was a fanatic, who associated himself with assassins CARBONARI, and conspirators, without being influenced by the contact. He was impracticable, unwise, and imprudent, but he was pure, and that purity impressed itself upon Italy. Jesus had one traitor but MAZZINI had none. The fortunes of MORSE and MAZZINI were adverse as their characters, but the end of both attested that in the respect of the world they were alike sharers. One lived and died with all worldly honors, the other died poor and unhonored until to-day, but already mankind acknowledges with pride his patriotism, his purity, and his efforts in its behalf.

OTHER SERVICES.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson on the Philosophy of Egypt as Opposed to Christianity.

The Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., yesterday afternoon, delivered a lecture in Christ Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on the subject of "The Philosophy of Egypt," as opposed to Christianity. The services commenced with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the lecture taking the place of the usual afternoon sermon. The speaker said that when Christianity began to spread in Europe a steady opposition was made to it; it being considered one of the many wild notions which had come to the West from the East, and like the others had merely to be condemned in a way. But as Christianity began to progress, it proved to be far from a dumb theory, and in the second century writers were even found ready to defend it, which they did by showing up the absurdity of idolatry. As it was an intelligent doctrine the opponents at last had to bring intellectuality to bear against it. Christianity had been preached at an early age in the great cities among others in Alexandria. In the second century that city, which had been established under extraordinary advantages, was the largest commercial city in the world, embracing Europeans, Asiatics and Africans. All classes met there. It was also a manufacturing and literary city, and in it were collected students who had the greatest facilities for study then known to man. Now here else could the races meet on the same equality, but it was necessary to harmonize their different creeds to preserve peace. The Jew read in his Bible of God, the Mahometan in Jupiter, and the Egyptian in Isis, &c. To harmonize these differences a god named Serapis was set up, which the people were instructed was the god for all, one which the Jew might call Jehovah, the Greek Jupiter, and the Egyptian Isis, as they pleased. All this was a money-making city like New-York the people all fell into this new faith, as it allowed them the opportunity of making money without religious strife, for, like the present day, when they went "down the street," they wanted no religious difference to hinder the course of trade. Serapis did not care for the small differences that had previously divided the people, but allowed each to do and think as he pleased. And so the power, wealth and population of the city increased. But about the second century an unknown man came among the people preaching a new doctrine, one that could not be set aside by the Serapis theory—an intellectual doctrine which had to be met by intellectual theory. Therefore, they started the Alexandrian Platonism, which was to prove that all religions were right and had the same object, only people took different ways to arrive at it. These philosophers did not deny the Christian or any other doctrine; they only said that all meant the same. But the Christian teachers would not allow this philosophy, and held on to the faith, preaching it aloud, even if they had to die for it. They said it was the truth, and it were better to die than deny it. The Egyptian philosophy, the lecturer said, would please many today. It is no new idea. They knew it in Alexandria; they know it today in the Modern Athens. "Religion is very well in its way," say they, "but it must not interfere with the shop." They, like the Alexandrians, are busy making money, and religion must not interfere with business. But the time will come when they will have to render an account; and then the philosophers will turn for comfort to religion. It is but a short time since such was the case, and the speaker taught the memory of that time should make men think more of the present.

Real Worth of Money and Character—Rev. Mr. Hepworth at Steinway Hall.

Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH preached to a large congregation in Steinway Hall yesterday morning, on the "Real Worth of Money and Character." He selected as his text the twenty-eighth verse of the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, "Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." These words, he said, as they were spoken must have been absolutely withering in their indignation. Jesus was evidently greatly stirred, as goodness unadulterated is always roused by the presence of willful wrong. The Pharisees and Scribes were officers of the people, whom God had ordained to guard their property and rights that they might prove a shield between danger and the masses, but they proved to be officers whose quivers were full of arrows of contumely which they continually hurled at publicans and sinners. No matter who doubted, they felt themselves secure on the road to heaven. They were a concrete mass of selfishness, utterly indifferent to the commands of Jesus. But Jesus was accustomed to speak what he thought; the consequences never for a moment entering his mind. He lived only for the great ambition which brought him to earth—only to the fulfillment of God's will. He never went around always decent. He was no respecter of persons. The publican to Him was no worse than the Pharisee; the High Priest no better than the beggar covered with sores. He looked alike under the cover of the beggar's rags or the robe of the priest, and respected the noble heart wherever found in proportion as he despised hypocrisy and meanness of spirit. The Pharisees were so wonderfully self-complacent that they never for once doubted that they would get to heaven. To this end they learned the Old Testament by heart, and prayed at the street corners that they might be seen of the passers-by. Righteousness to them was their capital in trade, which they could barter for many things to be desired, and they lived in the belief that they had a free pass to heaven, and reserved seats whenever they might reach there. But when Jesus came all this went for nothing. From Him they learned that at the pearly gates they must show soul, not property. As the goods of the traveler are examined at the Custom-house, notwithstanding his inventory, so God will take over our souls what is deserving therein, notwithstanding we come with certificates of church membership and the good opinion of our fellow-man. It is an awful and solemn reflection that we may succeed in cheating and deceiving our wives, our husbands, our children, our parents, our fellows, all, save only the Most High. In His sight, he alone is great who has greatness of soul, and he worthless, though he comes from a throne, whose heart is mean and whose ambitions have been base and low. The talk of Jesus in the text was not alone to the Pharisees, it is to us also. From India's hills they may be heard, sounding throughout all ages, telling us not to care so much about what we seem to be, but what we are; that we must be true and pure, rather than to appear so. The tendency of the age is to be artificial—superficial. We adulterate our gold and silver, our coffee and sugar, and our Christianity, also. The old Pharisee is in us, and no tendency of the age is more laden with danger. We should have ammunition for solid gold, not mere pinchbeck; care less for doubts, more for faith; less for money, more for religion; less for what is under foot, more for what is over head. The disposition toward a constant struggle to keep up appearances runs through all society, causing dollars a week must walk the avenue with his kid gloves, his gold-headed cane, and his hat of latest style, outvying the millionaire. By and by he is in debt, and then his employer's cash-box looks him in the face like a grinning devil and says, "Hand I am, take me; I will do you good." He yields; time passes, and he is unable to replace the money. Then comes his fall, and, like a stone thrown in the lake, the receding ripples mark the place where he sank, but soon all is smooth again, and the youth is remembered only in the pity of angels or his God. For this vast young man, responsible alone to society, is also responsible, and every man and woman who fosters respect only for those "who have good clothes and lots of money" must share the guilt. Here Christianity comes in, and has no polite word to utter, but points the finger of scorn and says, "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites" and woe certainly will follow unless this is changed. Men cannot carry their kid gloves and gold-headed canes up to heaven. God will look right through the clothes to the heart. In that great day, how astonished some will be to see some poor, regenerate soul, deemed unworthy of notice on earth, lifted far above them by the gravitation of heaven. God looks to faith, trust, purity of soul, not to brown stones and bank accounts. Religion is democratic not aristocratic. It can't be bought by the highest bidder. They may lift barriers in society as much as they will. The class may fence themselves in and call themselves aristocracy, the aristocrat may fence themselves in and call themselves the old families, a third may do likewise and call themselves the aristocracy of wealth, while all that remains (some would call them the rabble, perhaps,) are left to fence themselves in if they see fit. But at the day of judgment the very first act of the angels will be to rip up these fences and place all on common ground. Then will come the command: "Great souls, forward!"

The old families don't move an inch, but some humble soul—a poor beggar, perhaps—begins to move forward. The rich begin to follow, they made a mistake, while some poor sorrow-stricken one leaves the ranks, and takes a place close up to the great white throne. The preacher concluded with an earnest appeal to his hearers to seek Christ and his religion, and, like Him, illustrate it by practical application to their lives—not by outside appearances merely, or speculative theories.

Lecture on the Credulity of Science at Grace Church Chapel.

At the Grace Church Chapel, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., delivered an address on "The Credulity of Science." His text was, thirteenth chapter of Job, second verse, "What ye know do I know also. I am not inferior unto you." He explained the theory of fact, and stated that, if Christianity be true there can be no controversy, yet the feeling that there is something antagonistic makes us inquire whence comes it? There are two realms, the material and the unmaterial. The philosopher finds fault with the scientific man for narrowness, so the temptation is to fancy one's own pursuit the most important and that all truth may be arrived at by it. There are two things to be considered, facts and theories. The preacher referred to the recent discoveries of the "Lake dwellings" in Switzerland, and quoted history to prove that the deposits formed there were the results of accident, and should not be taken as an indication of a permanent habitation of a pre-historic people. He reviewed the different phases through which man had passed—the stone age, the bronze age, and the age of iron, and cited incidents where discoveries confound the received theories, but research and investigation upset all old accepted doctrines, and the explanation almost verged on the ridiculous. Facts, he said, are the most possible arguments in nature, and he proceeded to illustrate his subject by forcible incidents. The rock inscriptions, as originally translated, conveyed a different meaning from what RAWLINSON's researches and modern science afterwards showed. The existence of the base of some of the Egyptian monuments, brought to light facts which completely upset all preconceived ideas, and in some cases demonstrated a state of things totally at variance with old ideas. He also paid a tribute to the memory of the late Prof. MORSE, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to accept the broad doctrine of Christianity as an established fact, which no amount of science could controvert.

Rev. Dr. Osgood on the Spirit of God with Bezaleel the Workman.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached last night in St. John's Memorial Church West Eleventh-street, from the thirty-fifth chapter of Exodus, on the "Spirit of God with Bezaleel the workman." Bezaleel, the preacher explained, was expressly commissioned by God to work on the Tabernacle. He was a designer, and appears not to have worked with his own hands, but superintended others. Dr. OSGOOD, speaking of the importance and dignity of the inventor and of the mechanical art, said that the work of working-men was not looked upon now as it has been. A certain master printer was buried in Westminster Abbey, the mausoleum of privileged and celebrated greatness. There seemed to be a separation of late years between working-men and the church. Of the large number of this class in London, an incredibly small percentage attended Church. In Paris, where the skill of the workman was more conspicuous than anywhere else in the world, what terrible things have been done in their name. The noblest architectural monuments of the world were given to the flames, and the venerable Archbishop of Paris charged out of his house and butchered by the Internationals. There was a tendency among the working men to socialism. This was a change to be deplored. Joseph, the chosen of God, was a mechanic. Christ's chosen friends were workmen. The Christian cathedrals were built by Christian men. COLUMBUS, the navigator, LUTHER, who opened the Bible to the world, and GUTTENBURG, the inventor of printing, all were workmen and Christian men. Great inventors and mechanics must study the ideas of God to understand the work they were to do. MORSE, he said, was a student of God, and a Christian of the Puritan type. The Decalcels of our day open the highways, bridge rivers, and bring tidings from the Indian Ocean over the telegraph. This was God's work. Something great was to come from this. Men are being brought together.

Rev. Mr. Van Meter on the Religious Condition of Rome.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER lectured on the religious condition of Rome at the North Baptist Church, Christopher-street, last evening. While claiming for Italy the title of fairest of all fair lands, he represented her people as the most accursed, and hungering after the food of the Gospel, and compared the uprising of the Italians when VICTOR EMANUEL entered Rome to the wild enthusiasm of our own people when universal emancipation was proclaimed throughout the land. He also stated that the imitators of NAST had flooded Italy with a class of pictorials that had done more to arouse the awakened spirit of liberty than any other cause now operating to keep alive the struggling principle. Having received a dispatch obliging his immediate presence in Philadelphia, he closed by urging upon the congregation to give as largely and liberally as possible to establish the spread of the Gospel in once down-trodden but now fully aroused Italy.

NEW-YORK AND SURBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Beethoven Mannerchor gave an entertainment at its club-house, in Fifth-street, last evening.

WM. SPINGLER, aged twenty-seven, of No. 43 Sullivan-st., was run over last evening by car No. 39 of the Twelfth-avenue line, and had a leg fractured.

The German Veteran Association of the Twentieth New-York Volunteer Regiment, which was recruited by the Tenth Regiment, celebrated the anniversary yesterday.

JAMES MCGUIRE was committed by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into Patrick MCKNIGHT's liquor-store, at No. 127 Avenue D, early yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning, WM. JENNINGS, aged forty-two, of No. 2,187 Third-avenue, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a case knife, and inflicted a severe wound.

DANIEL SULLIVAN was held for trial by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, for stealing $6 from JOHN OSBORNE, a resident of New-Haven, while he was drunk in Catherine-slip, on Saturday.

A correspondent complains of the "pen" called the waiting-room in connection with the ferry between Houston-street and Williamsburg, and of the general bad management of the line.

MR. HANNAH MCFARLAND, aged sixteen, residing at No. 241 East Twenty-second-street, during temporary aberration, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum. She recovered.

Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, dismissed the complaint of JOSEPH H. TOOKER, of Sunday-concert fame, against JAMES BROWN, a ticket-seller. BROWN reserves the right to prosecute for false imprisonment.

Two children, JOSEPH and JOHN COYNE, aged two and five years respectively, were found lying asleep on the cellar-door in the rear of No. 1,764 Fourth-street, at 4 A. M., yesterday. Their parents are habitual drunkards.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN DALEY, aged eleven years, of No. 3 Washington-street, was stabbed in the left side and severely wounded by a lad named JAMES PHILLIPS, during a fight in Whitehall-street. The wounded lad was sent to Park Hospital, and his assailant escaped.

The American Geographical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, in Second-avenue. Mr. DU CHAILLU will address the meeting, and give an account of his late travels through Norway and Sweden, illustrated by views.

The first Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Campaign Club in this City perfected its organization at Camp Nichols, in the Nineteenth Ward, on Saturday evening. CHAS. W. MEHRER was elected President; WM. H. BENJAMIN, Captain, and HENRY C. BROAS, Secretary. It was resolved to attend the Grant meeting to-morrow evening in a body, with banners, &c.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning a German, LOUIS KARCHNER, attempted to commit suicide in a lager-beer saloon on the corner of Second and North Five Points, Williamsburg. He aimed a pistol at his right temple and fired, but the ball glanced along his forehead, causing no serious injury. KARCHNER has been unsuccessfully engaged in business.

STATEN ISLAND.

One of the Ring officers of Newtown, the Assessor of Middle Village, fired a gun loaded with blank cartridge into a Reform procession, while celebrating their late victory. Immense excitement prevailed for a time.

At a meeting last week organizing the Board of Trustees and appointing officers for the Seamen's Retreat, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, CHARLTON CHOLIOUS; Secretary, Joseph Perkins; Physician in Chief, C. H. King; House Physician, D. H. Johnson; Chaplain, Ola Heiland; Superintendent, David A. Edgar, Jr.; Collector, G. W. Clawson; Finance Committee, D. F. Clawson, G. H. Ferner, A. G. Wood.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of JAMES CANFIELD, the fireman of the tug-boat *Davenport*, was held yesterday from his late residence in Morris-street. The search for the remaining bodies will be continued today.

The new Board of Trustees of the Newark Conference Seminary, have organized by the election of D. CAMPBELL, President; Rev. J. X. BURR, Secretary, and R. C. S. CORT, Treasurer. The Seminary will be completed in November next.

The Presbytery of Morris and Orange have elected the following delegates to the General Assembly: Revs. B. C. MEAGLE and ELDRIDGE NIX; Elders JEREMIAH BAKER and THEO. LITTLE. Rev. Mr. STODDARD, of Succasunna, has been elected Moderator.

Attempt to Become a Prisoner—Clubbing a Plucky Policeman.

The ruffianly element which predominates in South Brooklyn, in the lower part of the Tenth Ward, broke out yesterday in a violent manner. About 4 o'clock, as Officer JOSEPH CAMPBELL, of the Third Precinct, was conveying to the station-house EDGAR HAMILTON, whom he had arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct in Wyckoff-street, he was set upon by a gang of about a dozen rowdies, who attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officer was knocked down and stamped upon in a brutal manner, and was severely beaten on the head by the prisoner, who succeeded in gaining possession of his club. The policeman, while struggling in self-defense, fired his pistol over head, and was witnessed by several hundred persons, none of whom offered any assistance to the policeman. The ringleaders are known to the police, and will doubtless be speedily arrested. CAMPBELL, who is a resolute man of powerful build, received a severe scalp wound, besides several other ugly blows, but was almost miraculously escaped any dangerous injury. During the evening three of the assailants were captured, named JAMES BELFORD, WM. CARMODY and JOSEPH DEMPSEY.

Ordination of Deacons and Elders in the M. E. Church.

Yesterday morning the following Deacons were ordained by Bishop AMES, at the Eighteenth-street Methodist Church: W. C. FOWLER, RICHARD H. TRAVIS, HENRY B. HARRIS, ROBERT R. KAY and JAMES H. MITCHEL.

Rev. JOHN MILEY preached the sermon, taking for his text Second Corinthians, fifth chapter, twentieth verse. In the evening Bishop AMES ordained the following Elders at St. John's Church, Christopher-street, avenue and Twenty-second-street: Alfred P. Barker, Charles P. Lawrance, Clark Wright, Lyman F. Brown, John L. Peck, James H. Phillips, Geo. W. Martin and William Whitbeck. The church was crowded, and the ceremonies very imposing. The sermon was reported since our last edition by Rev. Dr. BOND, President of the Theological Seminary, from the words "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations."—St. Matthew xxviii. 18. At the conclusion of the sermon, the ordination took place, the Bishop reading over the names, forms and articles of the Church, and impressing upon the Elders the importance of the step they were taking. The choir, under the direction of Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSON, sang appropriate selections.

Typographical Union Nominations.

Members of New-York Typographical Union, representing all the principal offices in the City, met yesterday at No. 327 Bowery, and nominated the following as candidates to represent New-York Union at the next session of the International Typographical Union, to be held in June, at Richmond, Va.: J. C. ROBINSON, *Tribune* office; E. B. TUTTLE, *Herald* office; M. H. MCNAMARA, *Mail* office, and THOS. WILKINSON, as a representative of the book trade.

At a meeting of the opposition, fifty-one offices said to be represented, the following gentlemen were put in nomination to represent the Typographical Union at Richmond: E. B. COGSWELL, *Times*; CHARLES MCPHERSON, *Sun*; STEPHEN HOLDER, Nesbitt's Office; THOMAS L. COOLEY, *Tribune*.

An Old Man Supposed to Have Been Burned to Death in Brooklyn.

About 2 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the upper story of a tenement-house on the corner of Garrison and Front streets. An old man named JOSEPH BRENNAN, occupying one of the attic rooms, was missed, and it is thought he has perished in the fire, though when the flames were extinguished a diligent search was made and no signs of his having been present were discovered. The upper floor was completely destroyed, damage being about $3,000. Partially insured in the Nassau Insurance Company.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Mutuals will practice on the Union ground today.

To-morrow the Atlantics and Nassaus play on the Capitoline.

A championship game has been arranged between the Mutuals and the Baltimore nine, to take place at Baltimore, on the 22d, today week.

The Atlantics and Bostons play in Brooklyn on the 29th.

The Forest Citys, of Cleveland, will leave April 29, on their first Eastern tour.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	10	Beef, pkls	142
Beeswax, pkls	1,477	Wheat, bush	1,477
Cotton, bales	1,078	Grease, pkls	194
Dried fruit, pkls	39	Lard, pkls	1,611
Eggs, boxes	1,600	Leather, rolls	1,007
Flour, barrels	24,000	Sheep, No	1,000
Flour, bbls	4,012	Starch, pkls	104
Oats, bushels	77,400	Butter, pkls	1,007
Oats, bushels	14,400	Cheese, pkls	700
Malt, bushels	2,000	Corn Meal, barrels	200
Grass-seed, bags	322	Rice, pkls	23
Beans, bbls	700	Starch, boxes	1,245
Corn-meal, bbls	1,000	Silver Ore, packs	194
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, half-chests	6
Hops, bales	1,000	Tobacco, bbls	29
Hides, bales	120	Tobacco, tins and cd	1,005
Lumber, cords	1,000	Whisky, casks	210
Leather, sides	7,000	Wool, bales	42
Oil-cake, pkls	2,000	Oil, Lard'g, bbls	250
Pork, pkls	4,270		

The export clearances since our last are reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Bristol*, for Liverpool—82 bales Cotton, 303 boxes Bacon, 464 pcs. Fustic, 12,000 Staves, Corn.

By the steamer *City of Montreal*, for Liverpool—20 cases Drugs, 93 cases Sewing-machines, 4,000 boxes Raisins, 816 boxes Bacon, 41 bales Furs, 1 case Clocks, 1,108 lbs. Hair, 6 casks Quicksilver, 1,000 boxes Hams, 2 tcs. Bladders, 95 cases Plastic, 5 cases Sweaters, 7,317 bushels Wheat, 6 pkls. Madder, 454 bbls. Resin, 50 bales Cotton, 27 bbls. Tallow, 411 boxes Meats, 323 pkls. Agricultural Implements, 249 pcs. Leather Belting.

By the steamer *Republic*, for Liverpool—1,344 bales Cotton, 28 bales Leather, 50 bales Hog Hair, 227 lots Cedar, 1,360 Dry Hides, 65 boxes Tobacco, 284 boxes Cheese, 1,105 Boxes Bacon, 2,316 bbls. Resin, 49 pkls. Furs, 6,000 Staves, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 918 bales Oil-cake, 4 casks Bristles, 823 tcs. Lard, 150 puncheons Syrup, 7,943 bushels Corn, 20 tons Grease, 100 tons Oil-cake, 2 cases Medicines.

By the bark *Clata*, for London—6,223 bags Oil-cake, 4,940 Staves.

By the ship *Elena*, for Cork—1,341 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—25 bags Straw Braids, 40 pkls Merchandise, 10 barrels Sausages, 19 bags Horn-tips, 440 cases Tobacco, 94 bbls. Tobacco, 200 bags Pepper, 3 bags Salt, 18 pkls. Hardware, 20 cases Essence Gill, 6 pkls. Furs, 11 cases Rubber, 270 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 5 bales Tobacco, 128 pkls Sundries, 10 tcs. Ham, 850 boxes Bacon, 5,333 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—225 boxes Bacon, 20 tcs. Bellies, 431 cases Tobacco, 100 bales Cotton, 106 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 54 pkls. Machinery, 206 Hhds. Tobacco, 5,032 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Queen*, for Gottenburg—1,000 bbls. Naphtha, 600 bbls. Red Oil, 400 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the bark *George Marchand*, for Stettin—1,000 pkls. Resin, 1,025 tcs. Lard, 136 hhds. Tallow, 905,950 lbs. Dye-wood.

By the bark *Beangelina*, for Antwerp—350 tcs. Lard, 1,115 boxes Bacon, 53 cases Tobacco.

By the brig *Stafford*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,615 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Veteran*, for Seville—600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 cases Rifles.

By the brig *Favorite*, for Barbadoes—16 Mules, 12 Horses, 60 Hhds. Oil-meal, 50 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Bread, 150 boxes Cheese, 5,000 lbs. Corn Meal, 600 bushels Corn, 100 cases Soap, 100 cases Candles, 100 bbls. Shooks, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 600 bbls. Flour, 6 pkls. Pickles.

By the brig *Gipsey*, for St. Croix—210 pkls. Cornmeal, 250 bbls. Flour, 15,000 Hoops, 500 gallons Kerosene, 1,176 lbs. Butter, 50 boxes Cheese, 945 lbs. Tallow, 840 boxes Candles, 420 boxes Starch, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 10 coils Rope, 1 bbl. Whale-oil, 4,046 lbs. Lard, 35 boxes Soap, 4 boxes Leather, 868 lbs. Ham, 30 pkls. Sundries, 500 bbls. Shooks.

By the schr. *Ellen Fisher*, for Cienfuegos—2,073 lbs. Butter, 1 bale Hops, 23 pkls. Hardware, 2 pkls. Rope, 50 bbls. Flour, 1,500 Shooks, 58 pkls. Rice, 1 bbl. Chimney Glass, 1 pkl. Planter, 10 kegs Nails, 6 bbls. Oil, 25 tons Coal, 2 Boilers.

By the brig *Wm. Gordon*, for Havana—418 bales Hay, 35 tons Stone.

By the bark *N. W. Brett*, for St. Jago—200 tons Coal.

By the brig *Redwood*, for Havana—240 tons Stone, 185 bales Hay.

By the brig *Golding Star*, for Vera Cruz—4,000 cases Petroleum, 250 cases Sewing-machines, 50 cases Oysters, 50 cases Lobsters, 50 cases Salmon, 1,500 lbs. Butter, 50 boxes Cheese, 1,344 lbs. Ham, 10 bags Pepper, 5 cases Pails, 10 bbls. Codfish, 50 dozen Pails, 50 dozen Brooms, 4 cases Mowing Machines, 3 cases Scales.

By the brig *Giles Loring*, for Matanzas—5,427 Shooks.

By the bark *A. G. Titcomb*, for Matanzas—Ballast.

By the brig *Walter Howes*, for Matanzas—Ballast.

By the bark *W. A. Farnsworth*, for Singapore—125 tons Coal.

By the schr. *H. Brewster*, for Humacoa—30 bbls. Pork, 6,138 lbs. Lard, 200 bbls. Flour, 600 Tenaina Pegs, 300 bags Bran, 3,150 lbs. Shorts, 3 cases Furniture, 25 bbls. Beans, 25 bbls. Oats, 7 bbls. Peas, 19 cases Sewing-machines, 760 lbs. Butter, 800 pieces Boards, 2,000 Shooks and Heads, 1,000 bbls. Hoops.

By the schr. *Ida Hall*, for Falmouth, free on board, by the brig *Diana*, 60,005 gallons Refined Petroleum.....For Antwerp, by the bark *Frank Lovett*, 173,852 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

COTTON—A light business has been reported for early delivery at unchanged prices; sales, 843 bales, including 200 bales to shippers, 547 bales to spinners, and 96 bales to speculators, for forward delivery the inquiry has been fair and with less urgent offerings, prices have improved 1-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 9,950 bales, (2,300 bales last evening and 6,750 bales today,) bales Low Middling, delivered: April, 20 3-16c.; May, 100 bales at 20 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 20 13-16c.; May, 100 bales at 21c.; 100 bales at 21 1-16c.; 100 bales at 21¼c.; 200 bales at 21 3-16c.; June, 300 bales at 21¾c.; August, 200 bales at 21 11-16c.; September, 100 bales at 21¾c.; October, 100 bales at 20¼c. November, 100 bales at 19¾c.; December, 100 bales at 19c. And today, for April, 400 bales at 21 13-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c.; May, 1,200 bales at 21 13-16c., 400 bales at 21 15-16c., 400 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22¼c.; June, 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 23¼c., 500 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 200 bales at 23¾c.; July, 100 bales at 24c.; August, 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c.; September, 100 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21¾c.; October, 100 bales at 20¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were: for February, Ajay, 21.24c.; March, 21.56c.; April, 21.78c.; July, 22.79c. August, 23 11-16c.; September, 21 13-16c.; October, 20¾c. The receipts at the port today were 1,676 bales, including 729 bales from Charleston, 317 bales from Galveston, and 630 bales from Washington, N. C., 223 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	20¼	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Ordinary	22	22¼	22¾	22¾
Low Middling	22¾	22¾	23¼	23¼
Middling	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Good Middling	24¼	24¾	24¾	24¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and prices of the low and medium grades have favored buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 21,100 bbls., all sold, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@5 87; interior to good Extra State at $5 95@6 25; good to fancy at $6 25@6 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 95@6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@6 85, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in less request, yet quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $6 80@8 60 for ordinary to very good, and $8 40@11 75 for good to very choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues inactive at $5 50@6 50 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in less demand within the past week, at from $4 10@5 65 ₱ bbl.; sales, 190 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at from $3 45@3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@3 60 for Jersey, and $3 70@3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack request since our last, and prices have been depressed and irregular, with buyers claiming a reduction of full 2c. ₱ bushel, which the principal holders have been unwilling to concede, thus checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels at $1 30 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 62 for No. 2 do., in car lots, $1 62½; $1 50 and $1 52½ asked for best lots, afloat; and $1 45 bid for No. 2 Chicago, in store; $1 73@1 75 for Red Western; $1 95@2 02½ for White do., the latter rate for very choice Michigan.....Rye and Malt unchanged.....Barley dull but steady. Sales reported since our last of 22,000 bushels at 82c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 80c. for do., in store, and 82c.@84c. for White Western, the latter for choice.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been a fair call for Domestic Cloth, of which 1,000 rolls were purchased for July and 100 rolls for August delivery on the basis of 17½c.@18c. Market otherwise as before.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in good request and held firmly at $1 32½@1 40 for shipping, and $1 40@1 75 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 90c.@95c. Straw has been in demand at from 60c.@70c. for long rye, and 50c.@60c. for oat quality. Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been light and common stock, which has been offered more freely, has been quoted much cheaper. The week's receipts have been 59,832 Hides and 60 bales do.; sales, 49,276 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HALL & Co., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Dry Salted Montevideo, 976 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27¾ lbs. 23¾c., gold, selected; 2,176 Dry Entre Rios, 23¾@24 lbs., private terms; 320 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 23¾ lbs., 24¾c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Cordova, 24 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 7,000 Dry Ormoco, (to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., part at 27c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Rogota, 20 lbs., 23½c., gold, as they run; 540 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 24½c.; 4,700 Dry Jacmel, Kips, (to arrive,) 11 lbs., 1,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 23½ lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Indianola, 24@24½ lbs., part at 23½c.; 12,700 Texas, 22@25 lbs., 20c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., 1,500 Wet-salted Texas, 24 lbs., 23c.; 600 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,450 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11¾c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 80,000 Hides and 60 bales, (same time last year 146,000 Hides and 1,000 bales,) comprising: 27,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 7,000 Dry Montevideo, 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,000 Dry Central American, 3,000 Dry Truxillo, 3,100 Dry and Salted Rogota and Savanilla, 500 Dry and Salted Laguayra, 1,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 13,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 12,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, from Saladero, 60 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Have been in fair demand, the trade having been confined to small lots, chiefly foreign, on a steady basis as to prices, in view of the limited arrivals and light available supplies. Mr. ROBERT MCCLAMROCK reports the tanneries to be busy generally. We guess cron of 1871 at 250,000c., the latter for extra fine; crop of 1870 at 300,000c.; older growths at 5